PRIVITE RESERVE TO Making less than one square e times for 75 cts., one square for \$100 Committee-FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS G. EDNESD QUINCY. SAMUEL PHILBRICK PRILLIPS. [This committee is responsi figureial economy of the paper.]

TH. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

10L. XVII.--NO. 7.

GE OF OPPRESSION THAT PARTY CONVENTION IN FAN.

KUIL HALL. king, which was merely spontaneous, speaking of that of Mr. Bibb, for the on-sense view he gave of the duty etion, and the absurdity of no-govern-

ies of the great Whig Fair at Fanenil by Stephen S. Foster, and tailed by Stephen S. Foster, and tailed by fam, made a determined effort to in-and despoil us of the rights of free ed by the fixed determination of the edom of hearing. A few eting, chiefly from Boston and the to compromise with the inlowing them to rob us a little, because very desirous to do it. But the body ood as firm as their fathers die ilar invasion of their rights by the

n, embody the principles and meas-Whig and Democratic opponents may We are not factionists, nor disor-minimists. Our regard for the Union dolatry, but a sober estimate of its

from the Boston Christian Watchman. GARRISON CONVENTION.

Anti-Slavery Convention, known as the Garheld a session for three days during These friends of freedom came up adle of Liberty,' to be entertained by the anciliating language which their orators, men, are wont to utter on such occa-locker on, the Convention presented a hooker-on, the Convention presented a pect. It was composed in part of men sterior—of many well-disposed, and eir efforts for the redemption of the here were also present, radicals and en-who give loose reins to their hobbies, men ch need the check-rein of common hristian principle, and who only injure ey advocate, by their injudicious meanagunge. Some were present with peculiar conformation, wearing long rds that wander at will. Old women d beards that wanner at win. On women ere, women who appeared withered, women debate with friend or foe, elevate and defect fore-finger by way of emphasis. To look took, when unnoved, one would suppose fires of freedom or of passion could be in their breasts. Young women of fair to seed you of dark visions were there. and men of dark visage, were there. knitting friends were present in goodly num-and their fingers moved in right good earnest, ator came down upon the audience with a fine scene for the pencil of the artist. subjects of debate were the same as usual; the Mexican war opened a somewhat new They discoursed upon the dissolu the Union, the slaveholders of the North, the one of the church and the clergy, the ion list of the Liberator, and a long list of es to be redressed. These men have met are now gone to their homes. They have it may be, what they call 'a good time,' and may have felt their spirits refreshed, whether they have advanced the of the slave, or any other good cause, one BOSTON.

Thursday, of last week, a meeting, called a isters and church members on , was held in this city. The convention had sions, and, taken as a whole, they were the of the richest scenes we have seen enacted n few ained enthusiasts, who, reckless of all decenupon the meeting; men who despise the gy, the church, and every thing that is sacred; o are Infidel in sentiment, and Jacobins in Near the close of the forenoon sitting, apt of a man to speak, whom the convention recognize as either a minister or church mber. The half resounded with cries of 'order,' ar,' 'appeal to the convention,' and when the dement was at its height, up jumped a colored g man upon the top of the benches, and said, and that the gentleman be heard. He is a id to me, and my cause. I was once a slave. um a slave from Tennessee by way of Africa.' At the alternaon session, the disorganizers again rallied, and it soon became evident, that the convention, rvative in its sims and tendencies, was again be interrupted. During the whole afternoon, it sened as though Bedlam had been let loose, or an had let slip the hounds of hell. Police officers he tunult, songs were called for, and given, which erred, in a measure, to bull the tempest of debate and passion. It was a convention, the like of which my never occur again. Such conventions tin effect no good .- Ibid.

THE RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE ON SLA-VERY.

An individual hired the Tremont Chapel for the di time of Thursday last, and invited 'MINISTERS are Chunch-MEMBERS,' without distinction of sect meet for a friendly conference on the What cour how to attempt for the deliverance of the A large number of ministers and ubers' assembled, and were proceedint with earnestness in their business, when they einterrupted by certain notorious individuals, the came in and claimed the right to take up our ine, and hinder our proceedings, falsely and im-

not choose to have their this trampled upon, and therefore took the propegal measures to secure the privilege of only those to whom they were willing to listen. man, Stephen S. Foster, who declared he a member of the church at Hanover, N. H., yet admitted that that church had voted to exnicate him, refused to yield to the decision the Chair, backed by the almost unanimous



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

when the Constitution of the State Anti-Slavery Society was adopted, in presence of Sam Beards-Society was adopted, in presence of Sam Beards ley's mob. The resolutions of the Latimer Convenon, Faneuil Hall, were passed amid similar yells, xperience, in both cases, has proved that busi-Experience, in both cases, has proved that business can be done so as to stand, under such circumstances, and we trust this will add another

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.

come-outerism, who long since excommunicated the American church and adjudged the Liberty party to be worthy of perdition, had the effrontery to intrude himself months State Liberty Company. The notorious S. S. Foster, the chief apostle of party to be worthy of perdition, and the entroitery to intrude himself upon the State Liberty Convention, held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, lust week, and claim the right of presenting and discussing certain resolutions which he had drawn up for the purpose. This modest assumption was not acquiesced in by the convention, which had assembled the change that has come over 'you. A few things persected in by the convention, which had assembled the change that has come over 'you. A few things permit me to say, as briefly as my diffuse and 'wearing to introduce the change that has come over 'you.

Among sober-minded men, there can be but one pinion of Mr. Foster's course. It was just as truby mobocratic, as if he had entered the house with his pockets full of addled eggs, and commenced because the sophistries and delusions are intermithrowing them at the officers and speakers. He nable with which, in the allotments of Providence, was invading the rights of others, not asserting his I am destined to contend. Your own 'interminable' own; and though he affected to consider himself included in the call, no one who knows him can think so lightly of his intelligence as to believe that thinks was any thing more than a pretence. The truth is, this half-crazy man, in his ambition for notoriety, is not at all scrupulous as to the means notoriety, is not at all scrupulous as to the means of obtaining it, whether it is by wholesale slander of those who differ from him in opinion, or by a make the invasion of their rights, whether in sadding column upon column of your Liberator, for molocratic invasion of their rights, whether in meetings for public worship, or in deliberative asmonths, nay, years, afterwards?—Way? Because

From the Exeter Christian Herald.

RELIGIOUS ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. in the Tremont Chapel in Boston, Thursday, Jan. 21st, composed of ministers and church members of all denominations, who chose to be present and of an denominations, with the Convention. One prominent question of discussion was, what shall be my pamphlet, of the review of Mr. Phillips, and of done to furnish the American heathen (the slaves) with my 'reviewer reviewed,' will understand this. the Bible J S. S. Foster and some kindred spirits were present, and did what they could to break up the meeting. After remonstrance was used in vain, the police was called in, and Foster was carried out. He had no right, meral or legal, to speak in the contemptation, the contemptation is the state of the contemptation of the contemptati ters and church-members. Foster belongs to neither of these classes. He once belonged to the Congregational Church in Hanover, N. H., but he has long since been disowned. Rabid Come-outers vention

MORE POLITICS.

Anti-Slavery Society are taking measures for the wide circulation, through that State, of a memo- of that sort of silent meekness, that is to be studied rial to the Legislature now in session, asking that of the Union. This movement is to be 'the central point of all their labors' for the time being, the lighter. Let him reply to my exposures of his and no effort is to be spared to make a formidable sophistries and misrepresentations, if he can. My demonstration of the disunion influence in the allusion to the peculiar tone employed by a certain demonstration of the disunion influence in the allusion to the peculiar tone employed by a certain Commonwealth. The Liberator, of course, is the circle of Boston critics, of which Mr. Phillips is a grand organ of this movement. Now all this strikes us as simply ludicrous. Here are a company of non-resistants (such, certainly, are the leaders) professing a most holy abhorrence of all poli-icts, engaged in getting up a memorial to be pre- and to confute their out-side-of-the-circle opponents, sented to a political body, asking it to take politi-cal action, for a purpose not merely political but revolutionary, and one the accomplishment of which would almost certainly involve the country in a bloody civil war! Isn't consistency a jewel? proverb, and has been noticed on both sides of the mand quite too expensive a toy to be worn by the Atlantic. High time were it, for their own sakes, Boston Board?

seriously alarmed by this non-resistant crusade against it. It will probably survive the shock. Legislatures only laugh at such demonstrations nevisms have their date. And let me remind your

COME-OUTERISM.

week Thursday, just as Abby Polson was ejected from the building, by those precious anti-church, anti-law, and dissolutionists fanalics. Curiosity that I had nothing to do in forming the 'new organitation and the controversy that I had nothing to do in forming the 'new organitation's property and the controversy that I had nothing to do in forming the 'new organitation's property and the controversy that I had nothing to do in forming the 'new organitation's property and the controversy that I had nothing to do in forming the 'new organitation's property and the controversy that I had nothing to do in forming the 'new organitation's property and the controversy that I had nothing to do in forming the 'new organitation's property and the controversy that I had nothing to do in forming the 'new organitation's property and the controversy that I had nothing to do in forming the 'new organitation's property and the controversy that I had nothing to do in forming the 'new organitation's property and the controversy that I had nothing to do in forming the 'new organitation's property and the controversy that I had nothing to do in forming the 'new organitation's property and the controversy that I had nothing to do in forming the 'new organitation's property and the controversy that I had nothing to do in forming the 'new organitation's property and the controversy that I had nothing to do in forming the 'new organitation's property and the controversy that I had nothing to do in forming the 'new organitation's property and the controversy that I had nothing to do in forming the 'new organitation's property and the controversy that I had nothing to do in forming the 'new organitation's property and the controversy that I had nothing to do in forming the 'new organitation's property and the controversy that I had nothing to do in forming the 'new organitation's property and the controversy that I had nothing the controversy that I had nothing the 'new organitation's property and the controversy that I had nothing the led us inside, a moment, and we heard a maniac raving about slavery, and conjuring those whom he was haranguing, to labor zealously for the dissolution of the Union. After we had listened as long as we wished, we retired, and found Abby in the entry, addressing the few who surrounded her, and we came to the conclusion that she had more good sense than the inside speakers. We led us inside, a moment, and we heard a maniac

In the were a number of the patrons of the great with accordingly, and we sincerely hope that the 'powers that be' will make it their business to drive from our midst such an intolerable nuisance. Such kind of meetings are a libel upon the principles of abolitionism; there is no abolitionism in the conference, but did not prevent the adoption of resolutions, and the appointment of one effective committee to carry them into effect. We still publish the address of the Committee, in the latter than a conference of the conference of trait against and interior in the other than a day of giving the Bible to the slaves. And fo object of the 'come-outers,' sustained by the Gaal Fair, to defeat this enterprise, for obvious Taxons.

The business of the meeting was done, amid the subjects of satire, and the only way in which their treasonable course can be arrested, we say, let them be indicted? Who seconds our motion?—Boston Olive Branch.

TOR.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM GOODELL ... A DISSER-TATION ON 'WORDS, WORDS, WORDS.' Hoszove, Ontario Co., N. Y., January 20, 1847.

To WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON :

Do not be excessively alarmed, my old friend, at the sight of my signature. I have no desire to seced in by the convention, which had assembled to transact business of its own, and did not choose to have its time consumed by an avowed enemy and bitter maligner of the party.

The nexty day, Mr. Foster thrust his unwelcomed presence upon the Religious Anti-Slavery Convention, composed of 'ministers and church members,' and claimed the rights of membership, though long since excommunicated from the church with which he was once connected. He was desired to take his seat, but persisting in his purpose to interrupt the convention, the police interfered and removed him from the house. He returned, however, and by his turbulent conduct, succeeded in throwing the meeting into confusion, interrupting its legitimate business, and abridging its session.

A reconstruction was a specific as my diffuse and 'wearisome' style will permit. You cannot but express your 'surprise, that the Standard was not requested to insert [my] rejoinder to Wendell Phillips, instead of the Albany Patriot.' How is this? Would you have me visit upon the Standard the scourge so much dreaded by yourself? 'Cafl you this backing your 'friend?' Would you be 'surprised,' if I should 'express' my 'well founded apprehension,' that the editor of that paper might be as unwilling as your-self to 'incur the risk of publishing all I wished to write on that subject? You are not the only editor that lets me alone, for fear of an unwelcome answer. I trust you will not be greatly surprised to hear that the Standard has been furnished with a 'rejoinder'.

semblies. He seems to us to be a sort of trinity—
composed of equal parts of madman, knave and fool.—Charler Oak.

falsehood and folly can compress within a finger's length, the cockstrice's web, which requires volumes of patient investigation to unravel. Because a speer of patient investigation to unravel. Because a sneer or a cavil, an affirmation or a denial, which nothing Prophet of the Lord.' Surely if he is that, 'he's short of successive chapters can displace or confute, nothing else,' for he has always been 'more plague may be comprised in a sentence. Because dogmatism can afford to be brief-because domination than profit to men.

To our apprehension, Stephen, walking into the chooses to be—because he who would command has Church worthies, and standing kicks and cuffs but to nod; while he who would instruct, or teach most stoically if he can but 'speak,' seems more like the creature that 'rebuked the prophet,' than one of the grave fraternity itself.—Ibid. dence, as well as pronounce decisions-must untie knots, instead of cutting them-must answer objections, rather than frown down objectors. Because a man of moderate capacity, too careless to understand, A Religious Anti-Slavery Convention was held or too reckless to state correctly, the position of an opponent, may perpetrate misrepresentations, in half a page, sufficient to occupy at least a column for a One paragraph in the needful exposure. The reader of

The meeting was an assembly of minis- sneering, the abusive, the arrogant style employed

stroys their craft. - [Rev. PHILEMON R. RUSSELL.] be confuted with the complimentary epithets of pared to 'old Jere. Mason,' and branded as cun-The Board of Munngers of the Massachusetts ning knaves? Are we to hear this without rebuke? as our exemplar? If, ' for lack of argument,' I have specimen, claiming, in the dogmatism of their boastthat their arrogance were checked. The reputation oston Board? We trust the friends of the Union will not be and proper influence of the old Commonwealth refrom non-voting reformers. If these men are in readers, (not for the first time,) that I deny having earnest, let them give emphasis to their action by a reserve to the ballot-box.—Charter Oak. women as well as men were allowed to occupy it, and plead for the slave-because it could not be moulded to suit the purposes of higots and sectarists.' We arrived at the door of the Melodeon last You know I was not and would not be present at her, and we came to the conclusion that she had more good sense than the inside speakers. We exceedingly regret that the beautiful Melodeon building should be prostituted to such vile purposes, and we cannot believe that the trustees were aware of the nature of the meeting when they let the hall, and we hope for the respectibility of the city, that in future, no building will be opened for these crazy revilers to meet in. the city, that in future, no building will be opened for these crazy revilers to meet in.

If treason consists in endeavoring to stir up a community to rebellion against the laws and the government, why are not these leaders indicted for the offence of treason? In the judgment of law and good sense they are guilty, and should be dealt and good sense they are guilty.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1847.

for slaveholders? Or must I, to gain your good fa-vor, abjure my honest views of civil government, We had no intention, however, of dwelling on resting on the people of the FREE States, the highest obligations to remove slavery, by moral and political action, as prescribed in the Constitution of the which, without preface, will speak for itself:

ganization and the liberty party (in both of which I am counted a troubler)—is more likely to be too broad than too narrow. But my fears are not on the ore of sectarianism or of women's rights. In the article which occasions this, you say :-

No believer in the inherent criminality of slave olding is excluded fro a the American Anti-Slave ry Society, whatever his religious or political faith, or whether he receives or rejects the doctrine of

How am I to understand this? May members in the bulwarks of American slavery, be members of the American Anti-Slavery Society? I am sorry, churches. I have been in the habit of quoting your Society as ahead of the Liberty party, in this respect ; of the Liberty party, on this score, you too have still many of these supporters of the 'bulwarks' in bers? If so, hew are you purer than the Liberty his country's enemies.

party, in this respect? And are members of the pro-slavery political par ies welcomed as faithful members of your Society I knew they were, before you hoisted the ' disunion' FRIEND GARRISON : flag, in May, 1845. But I gave you credit for being more commendably 'exclusive' now. Though I disagreed with you about the Constitution, I honored of your Society, or only the flag of a part of you?

WILLIAM GOODELL.

ther of these classes. He once belonged to the Congregational Church in Hanover, N. H., but he has long since been discovned. Rabid Come-outers are very unwilling to have ministers and church members move in the cause of the slave. It de-Quincy or a Phillips, is Gerrit Smith or myself to be confuted with the complimentary epithets of PERJURED LIARS' or ignorant' dolts—compared to 'old Jere. Mason,' and branded as 'cunning' knaves? Are we to hear this without rebuke?

EMANGIPATION.

To the Editor of the Liberator.

American slavery is so gross an outrage on huphysical suffering it inflicts upon its victims, that we and give them free and equal rights, with their pres-

ent masters. Such men cannot get rid of the notion, that revenge for wrong endured would be the first and venge for wrong endured would be the first and the primum mobile of his military movement. Be only impulse of the negro's breast, and that a war of this as it may, I am willing to take the most favorcipation. 'They would cut their masters' throats, and what does it amount to? Simply to this—doing sponse of those who oppose the abolition of slavery. sponse of those who oppose the Austin, 'has believe that the trick can succeed. They will, prob-been too deeply wronged to be safely trusted with been too deeply wronged to be safely trusted with the rights of citizenship. He would point to the did twelve months ago. Whatever their faults, they scars of the whip on the back of his wife, and demand a bloody revenge. You might as well un-mand a bloody revenge. You might as well un-more than we, approve of stealing the livery of the cage the ferocious beaats of the menagerie, turn them devil to serve heaven in. restrain their innate appetite for blood, as to liberate the slaves, with any reasonable expectation of their becoming peaceable and quiet citizens.'

These outrageous sentiments were, at the time they were uttered,-now ten years since,-quite favor, through the Liberator?

into the grossest errors. liberty.

o obscured by the smoke of her villages and cities.

This popular dread of emancipation, this infidelity despotism.

Sincerely, JONATHAN WALKER. way to reform corrupt parties in politics, and sects to God and to humanity, is, however, of recent ori-gin, and destined, we trust, to a temporary duration. Great Falls, Feb. 1st, 1847.

This is the sum total of my controversies with | It had no existence during our revolution, nor was old' organizationists; and 'new' organizationists it entertained at all, north of South Carolina, until and liberty' men receive, at my hands, similar and after the invention of the cotton gin. Since the impartial emonstrances and reproofs. Why, then, money power of the country has converted slavery do you persist in holding me up as the enemy of into a source of individual wealth, it has poisoned old organization on such grounds as you specify? the general mind with a fear of emancipation, and is it hostifty to 'old organization' to vote with the demanded the perpetuity and extension of slavery, only political party in the nation that does not vote as the only safe policy for this 'glorious Union' of

or of the Constitution, and cease voting at all? Do this subject at the length we have, when we took sin against the 'American A. S. Society,' by be- pen in hand. Our object was, simply to introduce eving its original declaration that there are now a scrap, copied from our Suffolk Probate Record, of what in our new country may pass for antiquarian lore, to the readers of the Liberator; and here it is-

litical action, as prescribed in the Constitution of the United Stotes'? You wrote, sir, that declaration yourself? Will you please to tell me how I can discharge those 'obligations' without voting? Or how I can discharge them without being stigmatized as a 'perjured liar'?"

Let your fortitude sustain you a moment longer, and my 'interminable' 'words—words—words shall terminate. At the risk of being again branded with narrowness and bigotry, I must confess to you, my 'old friend,' I have suspicions that your 'anti-slavery platform'—like that of the 'new' or 'anti-slavery platform'—like that of which

In witness whereof, I have hereuato set my hand and seal, this 19th June, 1776.

JONATHAN JACKSON. [SEAL.] Witness, Mary Coburs, WM. Noves. It only remains to say a word respecting the two

parties of the foregoing indenture. Jonathan Jackson, of Newburyport, we well remember to have heard spoken of, in our boyish days, by honored lips, as a most upright and thorough

gentleman of the old school, possessing talents and full communion with the pro-slavery churches, Collector of the Port of Boston, under Washingthe bulwarks of American slavery, be members of ton's administration, and was Treasurer of the Comcharacter of the first standing. He was the first if this is so. I have a controversy with the Liberty party, on this very point, and not a few of us have determined never to vote for members of such ell, appeared in the Columbian Centinel, March 10, 1810. His immediate descendants have long resided but have lately learned that, with all your reproofs in this city, are extensively known, and as widely

Pomp took the name of his late master, upon his your own ranks. But I did not know that it was with your approbation, that they had a place in your Society, and that you plumed yourselves upon the revolution, and obtained an honorable discharge your liberality, in this respect. Your words are not at its termination. He afterwards settled in Anquite explicit to the point I have in view, and hope you will explain Do you welcome members of the where some of his descendants yet live. In this ro-slavery Me hodist Episcopal church, Presby- case of emancipation, it appears, instead of cutting terian church, &c., to your Society, as good mem - his master's throat, he only slashed the throats of Boston, Feb. 1, 1847.

O. M. CLAY.

I was pained to see another of the above named gentleman's efforts to get easy in his present position. This, I presume to be the object of his writyour fidelity to your principles. Was I mistaken, ing. I can see nothing in his last epistle, tending is And if members of the pro-slavery voting any degree to his justification. Perhaps he writes parties, who discard the doctrine of disunion, are to let the world know his whereabouts. I believe equally fellow-laborers and members with you, is the world has ceased to feel much interested in it. the flug of 'no fellowship with slaveholders,' the flag The enemies of slavery, and of this murderous slavemongering war, regard him as an apostate, or a The slaveites and war-hawk deride him as a fool, or welcome him as a deserter. I do not think it worth my while to attempt to settle his true category.

the rest of its creed as brief as an autocrat's ukase, careless of what the 'believer' does, if he only 'be' that he supposes, by engaging in this war, which he lieves!' condemns with a power of words, he will acquire a fame and an influence with Kentuckians, and with Southerners in general, which will capacitate him to achieve great things as a reformer, when he American slavery is so gross an outrage on hu-nan nature, by reason of the moral degradation and such a severe analysis of his own heart as to deterbis motives of action. Although Clay may have a pro-slavery advocates and superficial observers, that it would be the height of folly and madness to strike the nation, the great crime and surse which afflict off the shackles, liberate the slaves from bondage, and debase them; yet, I think he cannot be quite sure that political importance, public honors, personal homage, self-aggrandizement, and, in one and his own word, 'vulgar ambition,' do not constitute extermination would naturally follow general emanevil that good may come! I do not think so poorly

FAVOR ACKNOWLEDGED. FRIEND WM. L. GARRISON :

May I be indulged in the acknowledgment of a

prevalent, and we were constantly pointed to St. A few days ago, I returned to my family at Plym-Domingo for sufficient proof of their correctness outh, from which I had been absent upwards of two St. Domingo insurrection, about which most of us months, on a tedious anti-slavery tour, and was shown were led, by the pro-slavery press of this country, a neat and good bed-quilt, and two or three lesse articles, which had been received during my absence We well recollect the action of the British Par- from an unknown source. More recently, I have liament, in 1832, with reference to West India eman- learned that they had been presented us by the cipation, and that our hopes for its success were friends of the enslaved at Everettville, Princeton, sadly damped by our fears of its failure-so strong. as a token of sympathy, and in consideration of ly were we then impressed with the prevailing no- our need, sacrifice, and devotion to the cause of the a that emancipation, to be safe, must be gradual more needy victims of American oppression. Be -that the slaves must be educated and fitted for those practical friends assured of our heart-felt gratfreedom by some vague and indefinite process, and itude for their well-timed present. They could not a long course of apprenticeship, before they could be have made a selection of any thing of the same expected to appreciate and improve the blessings of amount, that would have been more acceptable at this time and season. May the donors, and their Happily, for the best interests of humanity, this co-workers in the cause of humanity, yet have the n has been solved; most happily for Ameri- satisfaction of knowing that the three millions of ca, if she will profit by the example; if not, how American chattel slaves in the United States have, great will be her condemnation, and how awful her at least, the privilege of providing themselves with calamity, when, from the zenith of her power and a quilt, to shield them and their little ones from the prosperity, her sun shall descend from its meridian, inclement weather, by their own labor and industry, and its setting rays shine over fields of blood, and instead of having their backs stripped and quilted be obscured by the smoke of her villages and cities. | se at present, by the driver's lash, under a relentless

All men are born free and equal-with es tain natural, essential and unalienable rights—as which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happing Three millions of the American people are in chains and slavery-held as chattels personal, and bought and sold as marketable comm

If Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Repubican, (!!) Democratic, (!!!) America every year.

17 Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation.

Slaveholders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers. are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and menstealers-a race of monsters unparalelled in their as

sumption of power, and their despotic cruelty.

The existing Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell. NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 840.

PROTEST

AGAINST SLAVERY BY BAPTIST MINIS. TERS IN MAINE.

The undersigned, Baptist ministers in the State of Maine, deeply impressed with the evils of Slavery, as it exists in these United States, do hereby declare their belief, that LIBERTY is the natural right of every human being—that it has its origin in the divine constitution, which declares that 'God has made of one blood, all nations of men "—in perfect harmony with which, the Declaration of our Independence asserts, that 'all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'

With these views, maintained by nearly every civilized nation, we feel it to be a sacred duty which we owe to our own consciences, and much more to nearly three millions of oppressed and chattelized human beings, in a country boasting of its independence, its freedom and equal rights, solemnly to declare, that Slavery is a palpable violation of those rights, and is founded in high handed input the conversion and wickedness. injustice, oppression and wickedness. Above all, we protest against the system and practice of slavery, as unavoidably depriving the most of the enslaved, of the knowledge of the word of God, thereby erecting the highest barrier which can be raised against their salvation.

This sologon Deslavation and Protest we do can

This solemn Declaration and Protest we do, as Christian ministers, put forth in the name of our common humanity, and entreat and beseech all persons who are implicated in this sin against God, and especially all who bear the sacred office of the and especially all who bear the sacred omce of the Christian ministry, earnestly to pray for its extinction, and to take wise and speedy measures to save the country from this crying sin, and the judgment to which it exposes the whole nation.

BRUNSWICK, June 16, 1846. Eleazer Robbins, B. F. Shaw, C. L. Cary, Edward J. White, Jos. Kalloch, L. B. Allen, Hervey Hawes, Lebbeus Kingma Wm. Bailey, Wm. E. Morse Jas. M. Follett, M. Byrne, M. Dunbar, Wm. Tilley, Wm. Tilley, S. G. Sargent, R. C. Starr, Henry Kendall, Nathaniel Copeland, ohn Butler, J. S. Eaton, David Nutter, Bartlett Pease, L. S. Tripp, W. A. Slason John Hubbard, ir. Wm. Smith, Albert Dunbar, Elbrige Cox, E. W. Cressy, C. B. Pavis, Chas. Miller, Joseph Wilson, N. W. Williams, J. E. Strong, Noah Robinson Wm. Johnson, A. Joy, A. Feich, Abner Flanders, Handel G. Nott Wm. Wyman, F. Merriam, Z. Morton, Gideon Cook, Joshua Millet. Isaac S. Smith, E. D. Very, V. Holt, E. H. Emery, L. C. Stevens, M. Lawrence, Cyrus Case,
T. B. Robinson,
J. Ricker,
Adam Wilson,
C. W. Reding,
L. F. Beecher, J. J. Swett, Wm. Bowler, Nathaniel Adderton Daniel Farnham, Daniel Small Moses Hauscom, Charles G. Porter. Abraham H. Granger. E. G. Trask, John Hubbard, C. P. Bartlett, Edward Freeman Wm. J. Durgin, B. D. Small, E. R. Warren, J. M. Wedgwood W. T. Sargent, James Gillpatrick, Amariah Kalloci Allen Barrow R. Goud, N. Butler, E. Nugent, E. Powell. J. K. Chase, John Peacock Z. Delano, Charles Em John Boyd, Wm. O. Grant, A. Lothrop, L. Packard, O. B. Walker, A. Allen D. Bartlett, Edward Turner Mayo, Benj. Ring, Samuel Chisam, J. King, R. Y. Watson, A. Wood, J. R. Hallowell, Drinkwater, S. A. Kingsbury, Wm. Day, Enos Trask, Nath'l. Robinson, Macomber C. Loug, P. Roberts Jacob Hatch, Rufus Jones, E. Harlow Reuben Milnor. J. F. Page, B. P. Winchester, Levi Burnham, D. Hutchinson, L. Barrows, D. P. Bailey, S. S. Wyman. Eliab Coy, A. B. Pendleton, L. Bradford, A. Clark,
R. C. Spaulding,
Wm. Oakes,
C. Taylor,
J. C. Morrill,
C. T. Norcross, J. B. Mitchell, R. Donham, . Chase, L. Jordan, S. L. Caldwell, Abbot,

From the Cleveland American. VALOR OF THE TROJANS .- MOBS .- DIS-CUSSION.

P. Messer

S. Brownson, H. Hale.

BURTON, Dec. 28, 1847. MR. RICE :- You will be glad to learn that Anti-Slavery is not dead in our county, as your friends Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Hatch, Curtiss, and Miss Torpar. and Mrs. Jones, Match, Curtiss, and Miss Tor-rey, have been lecturing in various places recently. Mr. Curtiss and Miss Torrey had been holding forth in the famous town of Troy during the last week, whereupon during the first night, the good Deacon and divers friends of the church were much annoyed by the hard names applied to the churches by the speakers, and look occasion. much annoyed by the hard names applied to the churches by the speakers, and took occasion to interrupt the discussion by sundry statements about the decency of slavery, &c., upon which the first night's lecture closed. The succeeding night, I was present. Miss Torrey not being able to speak, Mr. C. took the stand and began his argument, but was presently interrupted by 6 or 8 ment, but was presently interrupted by 6 or 8 vagabonds, calling themselves 'nice young men.'
The speaker several times mildly requested silence, The speaker several times mildly requested silence, but no one moved but the mobocrats, who continued talking loud, stamping, whistling, attempting to read, sing, and finally, one rose, and reaching over the heads of the rest, gave them a tall slap with his old white hat, declaring in his rage that they must stop the noise, for he could not hear. Their outlandish operations soon took a religious turn, as they commenced singing in blasphemous mood, and hellish tones, in mockery of the blood of Christ, 'Alas, and did my Savior bleed,' minded up with groups and ieers, most revoluing to of Christ, 'Alas, and did my Savior bleed,' mingled up with groans and jeers, most revolting to all decency and order, till the speaker finally left the floor. As the friend of free discussion and good order, I made an effort to stop them, and was partially successful, as they finally decamped to a different part of the house, and thence to the gallery, dragging after them the dead body of decency, and their own characters, after the fishion of Achilles, who dragged the dead body of Hector around the walls of ancient Troy, chained to his chariot. With one or two exceptions, the audichariot. With one or two exceptions, the au ence set by and laughed, some of them profess

othology finities - Pess, France,

B. W. RICHMOND.

ANTI-WAR RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Anti-War meeting in Faneuil Hall on Thursday

evening:-Whereas, the President of the United States, by the invasion of disputed territory in Mexico, has plunged this nation into an unnecessary war with that Republic; and whereas, the said President has, in his message to Congress, asserted that but few persons in the United States are opposed to this war, and intimated that those few are disposed to give aid and comfort to the enemy; and whereas, we daem it important that the sentiments of those opposed to this war should be known, and that the calumny contained in the assertion of the President,

Therefore resolved, That we view the pending war with Mexico with deep sorrow and disgust, believ-ing it to be a war of aggression on the part of the United States, originated by the Government for

United States, originated by the Government for reprehensible purposes, and to be, in its prosecution, disastrons, criminal, and inhuman.

Resolved, That we deem the assertion, that but persons in the United States are opposed to the war, to be untrue and infurious; insistuch as it represents the greater part of the citizens of these States, to be approvers of unjustifiable invasion of an injured neighboring Republic.

Resolved, That the proposition—that the only way to restore peace is to prosecute the war with vigor, until the Government of Mexico shall be compelled to sue for peace—is immoral in principle, and erro-

to sue for peace—is immoral in principle, and erro-neous in policy; that such an oppression of Mexico would be highly disgraceful to this country; and that it is the in perative duty of this Government to withdraw its troops from all the dominions of Mex-ico, and its vessels of war from her coasts; and to offer her a reasonable peace, which shall redress her wrongs, and be honorable to both nations. Resolved, That the doctrine—that however wrong

may be the origin of this war, now that it is con menced, it is the duty of all good citizens to unite and aid the Government in its prosecution—is a false and immoral one; but that, on the contrary, it is in-cumbent on every true Christian and Patriot, to abstain from all voluntary aid or support of it, and to give all moral, legal, and peaceful discourage-

Resolved, That it is expedient that a petition of remonstrance, signed by all citizens of Boston who honcur in these views, should be immediately forwarded to Congress, urging on its bodies the justice and policy of receding from our advances in Mexico, and offering a reasonable and honorable

Resolved, That we invite all other cities and towns in the United Sinter, who concur in there views to unite with us in the passage of similar memorials to Congress.

THE RANSOM OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

We have read with attention and interest the argument of the Liberator, in defence of the ransom of this distinguished man. Our opinious respect-ing the propriety of the deed are unchanged. From the first moment that we heard that money was 10 be paid to his pretended 'owner,' in order to se cure his freedom, we have deeply regretted it, and do so still. We always consider it a cause of et when slaveholders draw money from the ckets of abolitionists, in return for the freedom their victims. If thereby one is emancipated, the price of another to fill the vacancy is furnished master. Even when the hand of the kidnapper was upon Latimer, we disapproved of the pu hase of his freedom. Douglass, we think that there are peculiar reasons for its mexpediency. He was, indeed, an object of especial hatred and fear to slaveholders, but the cause which had operated to make him such, had also made it exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to re-capture him on the soil of New-England. The fact, that such a man as he is, could stand up before America, England, and the world, and say before America, England, and the world, and say, 'I am a SLAVE, under the Constitution of the United States,' invested him with immense moral power, which he effectually wielded in the service of freeenther the time when he protested against the ransom of slaves by purchase, and nobly declared that he would rather that the friends of the cause should put their money into the treasury of the American Anti-Slavery Society ony one cent in purchase of his freedom, sorry that he or h s friends have even seemed to lay a peace offering on the altar of slavery.

-Pennsylvania Freeman.

We give our readers, to day, the interesting con respondence between Henry C. Wright and Frederick Douglass, received by the last steamer. We are not surprised that the transaction respecting the manumission of Doughas meets the disapprobation of H. C. Wright. Doughas sustains his position as well as it can be done, but however sound his argument on the principle involved, may be considered, it will be noticed that he leaves the question of the expediency of the transaction untouched. It is on this ground that we and others have condem-If it be admitted that there are case in which the redemption of slaves by purchase is justifiable, the question arises. Is this such a case: We think not, and are glad that Frederick Douglass publicly declares that had he possessed one hun-dred and fifty pounds, he 'would have waited till the emergency came, and only given up the money when nothing else would do'.—Ibid.

DOUGLASS.

We understand that some British friends have We understand that some British Iriends have purchased Frederick Doughass of his former master for \$750, and made him a Christmas present of himselt. Although this evinces much generative, and was doubless designed in great kindness, yet we fear it will be no benefit to the antislavery cause. An attempt never would have been to force Douglass to toil again on a South ern plantation, and his safety from abduction and untion has not been increased by this pur chase. However much our sympathies lead us to rejoice that our dear friend is legally free, the using of funds for the redemption of one slave, whe millions are in a condition equally bad, and in thi case far worse, appears to involve a violation of correct principle. The more money expended upon the few, the longer will the many wear their chains.—Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

SENATE. Mr. Dix presented the preamble and resolutions from the Legislature of the State of New York, with regard to the existing war with Mexico, and in opposition to the establishment of

Mr. Bagby offered a resolution, declaring that the said resolutions transmitted from the Legislature of New York were in contravention of the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and opposed to those States wherein slavery already exists. [Rub1] exists, [Bah!]

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE. The last number of the Electic Review, the venerable organ of the Evangelical party in England, contains a long, temperate, and exceedingly well written review of all the published statements regarding the Alliance and Slavery, in which the course of that pions bod on that point is condemned in the strongest man-ner. The writer of the review shows himself per-fectly familier with the subject, and although evi-dently a churchman, he bestows high praise upon Garrison, Geo. Thompson, and other promi

BOSTON, FERRUARY 12, 1847

WILLIAM GOODELL AND WENDELL PHILLIPS. In a recent number of the Liberator, we made a very slight allusion to the discussion between Mr. Goodell and Mr. Phillips, as to the pro-slavery to an antagonist, in refurn for a short paragraph. This hint does not appear to have been as kindly reopived as it was intended. merely criticising his style.

cation of words and quotations. We would urge him brotherhood of the human race. that he would have been permitted to exceed the treatment, when he has to deal with an opponent.

Mr. Goodell says - A sneer or a cavil, an affirmation concerned - One of the par excellence and exclusor denial, which nothing short of successive chaps sive abolitionists of the Boston Old School, upon ters can displace or confute, may be comprised in a whom the taint of secession from holy mother church sentence. Dogmatism can afford to be brief-domi- of Old Organization has never been found '- ' Ar nation chooses to be. Misrepresentations may be ultra abolitionist, too deeply dyed in the wool to be perpetrated in half a page, sufficient to occupy at contominated by contact with those spurious abolileast a column for a paragraph in the needful expos. tionists who vote against slavefy. He is scoffed at ure. All this is very true, but it does not prove for his arrogant professional claim '- His charac that our friend is not apt to be rather wordy. More. teristic modesty '- 'His sublime theories of a repub over, it is to beg the question, which, in the present lican form of government '- His listless, hap-hazcase, we cannot allow. He assumes that the sneers, ard, intermittent style of inquiry '- His petulant and cavils, and affirmations, and denials, and mis- process of snatching a glimpse all on the side of those who presume to dissent from and impracticabilities of a thorough republicanism his views; while on his part, all is courteous, mod- - A mere legal quibbler, a stickler for technicalitie est, magnanimous, logical, straight forward, demon- at the expense of the living spirit '- 'No Essex jun strative! This is an easy mode of determining how to Federalist, in Timothy Piccering's times, ever much room the contending parties are entitled to satirized the idea of carrying out republican princiout of court, because the arbiter is an interested readers — Mr. Wendell Phillips appears as the exwitness. As a general rule, we maintain that it is sophistry, not truth-wrong, not right-that requires Jeffersons must retire into the bick ground '- Wena labyrinth of postulates and inferences.

mand.

roversies with colonizationists, the book that we expositor '- Our Massachusetts Solon '- This, Mr published to expose the real character of the Coloni- Phillips himself will not muster assurance enough zation Society, &c. But he is most unfortunate in to deny '- How little of respect, either for his his references The book was chiefly a compilation or those on whom he expects to exert an influence from the sayings and doings of that Society and its can such a writer retain! '-' Hoobs, Chubb and adherents; our own comments were brief to a fault. Tindall never went bryond this - Such cool in It was fiercely assailed, and severely reviewed, pudence as this '- such artifices as these '- I can though never answered; but we scarcely noticed not recollect an instance of cool and deliberate efany of the critics, because we knew the work was frontery exceeding this '- Mr. Wendell Phillips irrefutable. Where we wrote one column against stoops down with all the conscious dignity and con the Colonization Society, its defenders wrote ten in descension of a patrician '- If the patrician effemi

mous, fair-minded and unpretending man in the wide of the filly-fingered, grown-up babies of a pampered world, that man is Wendell Phillips. Whether in oral controversy, or as a reviewer with his pen, he is shining qualities; but the greatest is his rare sim- use of small shot '- The gangrene of anti-republiplicity of character, and utter crucifizion to all the canism and patrician scorn is sufficently visible to blandishments, habits and aims of aristocratic life. In the eye here '- Query, whether bitred of slavery esponsing the cause of the down-trodden and despised or republicanism preponderates in this assumption negro as his own, and throwing himself a living sae - Alas for the McDuffies and Calhouns of the rifice upon the altar of humanity, he became a willing South! the Phillipses and Quincys of the North exile from the circles of affluence and refinement in —Peradventure, it 'might knock Boston non-gov-which he might have moved without a rival, gave up all chance of political preferment when he might gle and twist as much as you please '- Your prohave successfully aspired to state and national eleva- fessional tactics, rich as you are in them, will all ultraist' and 'fanatic,' at a time of life when it is tutional law knowledge '- 'Ye exclusive moral rethe hardest to turn the back upon public esteem and formers and casuists social respectability. He has done for the anti-slave. and wisdom shall die with you! '- No man, no ry enterprise, in disregard of family rank and sacri- warped by his prejudices into a state of semi-insanity fice of worldly prospects, what it has been in the will ever believe that the meaning given by Ma power of very few abolitionists to do; and he has Phillips to the Constitution is the true meaning done it, too, without boasting or show, without seem- 'All this, by that profound lawyer, illustrious pl ing to be aware that he has performed any thing lanthropist, and redoubtable moral reformer and specially meritorious; so true has he been to his con- peace advocate, Wendell Phillips, Esq. of Boston, viction of duty, so indifferent to what might be the second lieutenant (or aspiring to be) of the worldpopular verdict as to his course.

It is equally painful and pitiable to see how Mr. Goodell, instead of appreciating the greatness of the sacrifice thus made, makes the samily relationship of one who should arraign the courtesy and fairness of Mr. Phillips the occasion of better personality and another. thin, should be careful how he provokes assault. Es- members were equal, irrespective of sex, and con pecially should he be careful, while complaining of firmed the nomination of that philanthropic woman

dell Phillips,' says Mr. Goodell, in the Albany Patriot, on the score of gentlemanly courtesy and We know it-he skulked, as did some others. H good breeding, the readers of his articles will judge : says he took no part in the controversy. Why did for the ungentlemanly, the contemptuous, the sneering, the abusive, the arrogant style employed on but he said nothing! Neither party deserved con this, and many other occasions.' And he says - sure or praise! He says it was a foolish quarrel. I claim to be treated as a man.' Of what, then, On whose part? Did the Parent Society do wron, has Mr. Phillips really been guilty? He marvels in refusing to gag one half of its members? He at my 'astounding confessions of ignorance,' says he regarded this as a quarrel 'between the abo He thinks my 'book does not admit of an answer, is preposterous": it had as much to do with the re and declares that some might as well answer an encyclopedia, says Mr. Goodell. Is it uncivil in him question of geographical position, but of persons tell what he thinks? 'Of the hundreds who right; and in the profligate transfer of the Emanci

have sounded its praises, not ten have read it through, says Mr. Phillips. But this is only a strong mode of expressing his opinion of its general heaviness and obscurity, and not intended to be literally exact. 'He compares me to old Jeve. Mason,' say Mr. Goodell, who, in a desperate case, as counse for another, succeeded in confusing the jury by needless and tedious exemination of with 'The result proved his cunning : the despairing jury character of the American Constitution, and ven-tured to hint to the former of these gentlemen, that he Phillips, alluding to Mr. G's pamphlet, quotes the usually deals in too many words, amplifies too much, maxim, 'de mortuis nil nisi bonum'-(never ce and wearies by his prolixity—giving a long column sure the stead.) Now this, according to Mr. Good to an antagonist, in return for a short paragraph. ell's own showing, is the 'sum total' of 'the ungen tlemanly, the contemptaous, the sneering, the On our first page is a sive, the arrogant style' employed by Mr. Phillips ejoinder from Mr. Goodell, which indicates a high- in his review! The outery is truly ludierous. It is ly disturbed state of mind on his part, as though a mole-hill megnified to a mountainous size. That we had impeached his moral integrity, instead of Mr. Phillips had no wish or intention to do injustice merely criticising his style. to the talents of Mr. Goodell, is certain. Our crit-A review of Mr. Goodell's pamphlet on the Americal icism, he says, does not spring from any disrespect Constitution appeared in the Anti-Slavery to Mr. Goodell's logical ability: me are among Standard, a short time since, from the pen of Mr. those who appreciate it very highly.' The difficult Phillips. It was a terse, keen, argumentative refu-tation, and disposed of the mass of irrelevant mat-G's task, not in himself. Was this to be discourter and fallacious reasoning in the pamphlet, in a teous or personal? No, but discriminatisg and just summary and conclusive manner. The pamphlet Not Gabriel himself can prove that two and two occupied one hundred and sixty pages. Mr. Phil- make five; but the task is just as sensible and easy, lips found that six columns and a half of the Stand. as for any man to eudgel his brains to prove the ard amply sufficed to confute it. Instead of replying monstrous fiction, that, in the formation of the to him, through the nedium of the same paper, and American Constitution, no slaveholding compros thus enabling its readae to see both sides of the con- ses were made, touching the foreign slive trade, troversy, Mr. Goodell published his replication in slave representation in Congress, the arest of fugithe Albany Patriot, the readers of which journal had tive slaves, the suppression of servile insurrections not seen a word of Mr. P's review. We expressed &c. No greater departure from the trath is possi our surprise at this conduct, knowing as we did that | ble, no stronger contempt for historical fact and juwould be allowed-not as a favor, but as a mat. dicial authority can be shown, than for any person to ter of justice and right-to occupy at least as much affirm, that, BY THE Cusservior, slavery is, and space in the Standard as Mr. Phillips, and even was intended to be, UNLAWFUL OR THE AMERICAN nore, if he desired it. Not very ingenuously he soit, by those who framed and adopted that instruasks.- Would you have me visit upon the Standment. There is no more room for doubt or uncer ard the scourge [of prolixity] so much dreaded by yourself?' We answer, the proper place for his re-ply was the Standard, not the Patriot; and we would nant with death, and an agreement with hell,' and not have him, at any time, or for any purpose, visit ought to be instantly annulled by all those who re upon either of those journals, a needless multiplica- vere the supremacy of God, and believe in the

to be less diffuse-that's all. His insinuation, that But Mr. Phillips writes in bad teste and temper the Standard would have been unwilling to give says Mr. Goodell. Let us see, then, how courteour him fair play, is highly unjust. That it would have and catholic, mild and persuasive, he is himself been willing to publish all he wished to write, we We have not all his numbers before us, as publish cannot say; for in all probability, that would have ed in the Albany Patriot; but we call the following, depended upon the bulk of his manuscript; but as illustrating his idea of good breeding and fai

room occupied by his reviewer, we are quite sure. Mr. Phillips is sneeringly represented by him a More than this he had no right to expect or de- one of those ' who appear to regard the circle of fifty miles around Boston as constituting the whole lite To shield himself from the charge of verbosity, rary and moral world, so far at least as America epresentations, and dogmatism, and domination, are caricatures and his bug a-boo shew of the disorders sm, and must be 'ruled ples with a readier pen '- He can flippantly tell his dell Phillips is a regularly ecucated lawyer, and Mr. Goodell alludes to our own 'interminable' con- knows all about it ! '- Our luminous Constitutional nacy, or ennui, or Gallic-like indifference to the If there is an habitually gentle, amiable, magnani- subject, prevented my supercilious leviewer - Oue He has many great and - 'In hunting small game, one is compelled to make ion, and subjected himself to popular reproach as an fail you here - Ye Boston monopolists of Consti-- Sages ye are, doubtless

> honored William Lloyd Garrison ! Surely, he who can pour out so copious a strea

vulgar abuse. He tauntingly speaks of 'patrician Mr. Goodell denies that he seceded from the old or effeminacy, of the tily-fingered, grown-up babies of ganization platform, because women as well as mer a pampered aristocracy, of 'prirician scorn,' of an were allowed to occupy it, and plead for the slave.

'Essex junto Federalist,' &c. &c.; and this he does Why then did he leave us? Of what had we been ithout provocation, and obviously to gratify a mor- guilty, that he would no longer give us his compan bid democratic jealousy, as well as for lack of sound ionship or countenance? How came he to drop his argument. Throughout his voluminous rejoinder to membership, precisely when the secession took Mr. Phillips, (some twenty-eight columns in reply to place-and why has he ever since declined particisix and a half, to say nothing of his pamphlet of 160 pating in our meetings? Has he not been giving pages!) his personal irritation is seen in almost every ' aid and comfort' to the most venomous epponents paragraph; and his chief effort seems to be, to say as of the American Anti-Slavery Society-to such men many sarcastic and contemptuous things of Mr. Phil- as Alvan Stewart and Joshua Leavitt? What was lips as possible, because the latter has ventured to the sole issue raised at the annual meeting, in 1840, express the opinion, that Mr. Goodell's pamphlet on by the seceding faction? It was whether a woman the Constitution is inconclusive and irrelevant. This (Abby Kelley) should be put upon one of the comis wholly unworthy of him. One whose skin is so mittees! The Society voted that the rights of its the want of courtesy and respect on the part of For doing this, nothing but this, the Society was rent another, not to run to the verge of vulgar rudeness, asunder, and the minority seceded in the spirit of to prove that he himself knows how to be gentle- mortal enmity, and organized the 'American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,' with the avowed 'How much I am personally indebted to Mr. Wen purpose of crushing the old Parent Society! Mr. Goodell says he was not present at that meeting. and in his letter on our first page, he rebukes Mr. P. be sit on the fence? He saw the Perent Society violently dismembered, and a hostile society formed Goodell. Very well-is that to be rude litionists of the two rival Atlantic cities !! This motest hamlet as with the nearest city. It was not

pator, and the unjustifiable seizure of the Depository, it involved the question of moral honesty and executive trust-worthiness. We have yet to read the first sentence, penned by Mr. Goodell, in derogation as well as non-voters, were presented from Abi of the American and Foreign A. S. Society, or its ton and Leominster, for the peaceable secession of organ. We have seen much from his pen, in bitter

Massachusetts from the Union.

disparagement of the American A. S. Society and the

It is time for the return and presentation of the disparagement of the American A. S. Society and the Standard. And this he calls neutrality !

chairman of the Executive Committee of the A- Those to whom this matter has been specially enmerican Society, (Mr. Gibbons,) and of the assistant trusted are earnestly enjoined to be prompt and ac the election of Henry Clay, at the last Presidential campaign. So did we—so did the editor of the well as of the legal voters. This struggle for free-Standard, (Mrs. Child)—so did the American Society, and its suxiliaries; facts which he omits to state. As to the duty of abolitionists, in regard to pro-sla- had enough of Southern domination and misrule, very churches, the doctrine of the Society has been and too long been in religious and political partnerultra' as Mr. Goodell himself.

colitical obligations without voting. He might as be impossible to keep the Southern slaves long in well object, that a man cannot discharge his religious captivity. The present Union is an imposture, duties, without being connected with a church. Not sham, a lie, an insupportable despotism. Away to rote is frequently the most effective mode of po-litical action; and this was recommended in behalf ple of freedom! of the old seceding Executive Committee, by Messrs. Send in the petitions! J. G. Birney, H. B. Stanton, and Elizur Wright, Jr. in 1839, rather than to vote for a pro-slavery Whig or Democrat. Besides, the recognition, by the Declaration of Sentiments, of the duty of political action, as presented in the Constitution of the United States,' was no pledge, on our part, to do every thing that the Constitution might allow, but only to conto guard against the then prevalent outery, that our of the Committee, and published under the with special reference to slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories.

Further-even if it meant more, has not enough occurred since, to release any man from old pledges; and not only to justify, but demand of him to assume revolutionary ground? Have not many of the States, all our wisest statesmen, and the honest portion of all parties again and again confessed, that, dame foot; in the words of J. Q. Adams, become the shadow of a great name '?

accordance with it. We see no eccasion to alter a Morning Herald. make it the test of anti-slavery belief and action, paign last summer. The Herald says that the then, is said in the Declaration of Sentiments in regard to the Constitution?

We fully and unanimously recognize the sovthe subject of the slavery which is tolerated within its limits. We concede that Congress, under the present national compact, has no right to interfere with any of the slave States, is relation to this mo-

or both, have a right to declare the immediate freedom of every slave in the land, and to enforce that declaration at all hazards! Quite a change, cer. pression, copied from the Emancipator,

Again-the Declaration asserts that The people of the free States are now living unof minons in the Southern State, they are they insurrection of the slaves;—they authorize the slave owner to vote for three-fifths of his slaves as property, and thus enable him to perpetuate his oppression;—they support a standing army at the South tor its protection;—and they seize the slave who has escaped into their territories, and send him back to be torfured by an enraged master or a brutal driver.

Here is another paragraph from the Emancipator:— This relation to slavery is criminal, and full of danger: it must be broken up.

licanism, an ignoramus, or something quite as foolish or abhorrent!

holding is excluded from the American Anti Slavery It will be observed that Mr. Leavitt does not venunion.' With hands and eyes uplifted in amaze- shamed of his tyrannical conduct. ment he earnestly inquires- Do you welcome manisers of the pro-slavery Methodist Episcopal Church, Presbyterian Church, &c. to your Society, as good members? And are members of the pro-slavery political parties welcomed as faithful of the particulars of the appalling state of that immediate emancipation is the duty of the masmong them, as to the measures to be adopted, it thising feelings of Bostonians? does not expect or enforce. Its platform, therefore, call will be nobly responded to. is neither so narrow as to be uncharitable, nor so Abolitionists are generally far from being affluent broad as to be indiscriminate. It is just what it and they have a heavy load to carry, in order to give gence of every member free to decide what shall be as they may be, they can do something for famine CIETY-not of every member of it-though a very mite. gratifying unanimity prevails, at present, on that subject, both in the Society and among its kindred

It is deserving of notice, that the most inconsis tent charges are frequently brought, almost in the same breath, against the Society—such as, that it is Treasurer. Over three thousand dollars were sub-inquisitorial, dogmatic, and intolerant; and then, scribed. Mr. Carney gave \$1000, Patrick Moony that it is not sufficiently exclusive, is too lax, and ought to exercise a rigid discipline over its memtions varied from \$1 to \$100. pers! Now it is a 'non-voting, non-government Society,' and impracticable because it discards political action; anon, it is charged with being a political body, as much so as the Liberty party, for it goes late Liberty party Convention in Fanenil Hall, and for a dissolution of the Union, and this involves the transmitted to us for insertion by our friend S. E. whole question of politics : Well-let its opponents | Sewall; but we will reserve a place for them next rave, and caricature it as they may, the Society is week. Such resolutions we like; but they express still the embodiment of the most clear-sighted and ancompromising friends of the slave to be found in

the land or the world.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS ! In the House of Representatives of this State, o Monday last, petititions numerously signed by legal

other petitions that are in circulation in variou He says he protested against the course of the parts of the Commonwealth, to the same intent -Standard, (Mr. Child,) in advocating tire. It is desirable to procure the names of as ship with the deadliest foes of human liberty. Let

The Liberator, Mr. Garrison's paper, introduces an article, from the 'Democratic Standard and Whig of '76,' a Liberty campaign paper published there during the last election, in the following style:

form, in all that we should do, to the provisions of that instrument. The phrase was inserted mainly to guard against the then prevalent outery, that our measures were designed to trample on the laws, and head, without censure or disclaimer by the party in with special reference to slavery in the District of Ohio.

true. That it was published without censure or disclaimer by the party in Ohio, is not true. It was censured and disclaimed by the members of the Committee in the same paper, and was universally censured and disclaimed by the party throughout the whole State. It was severely coned by the Herald, then under Dr. Bailey's within the last thirteen years, the Constitution has charge, and by numerous correspondents of the been continually overturned and trampled under Committee, many of whose letters were published in the Standard. We suppose the statement it to be true, by the Editor of made, supposing it to be true, by the Editor of the Liberator, who was not then in this country. We More than thirteen years have elapsed since that shall continue to believe so, if he makes the Declaration was written. The action of the American Anti-Slavery Society has ever been strictly in characterize it as it will then deserve.—Cincinnati

sentence or syllable in it. All that it says, all that it The denial of our statement, on the part of the neans, we as readily endorse to day, as we did Herald, is explicit and positive. For the accuracy when we penned it. But can William Goodell, one of that statement, we relied on the testimony of Mr. of its signers, say as much? He seems disposed to Foster, who labored in Ohio during the political camby quoting it against us, as heerroneously thinks. article which we copied from the Liberty 'Standard' his own standard, then, let aim be tried. Now, was 'universally censured and disclaimed by the though the anti-slavery cause has materially change party throughout the whole State.' If this be true, ed its aspect and tactics, since 1833, the American we were led into a serious error. We shall look to Constitution has undergone no alteration. What, our friend Mr. Foster for a reply to this full and unequivocal denial of the Herald. We desire to mislead none, and not to be misled.

SPIRIT OF THE LIBERTY PARTY.

coalesce with those of the Liberty party, if not in Does Mr. Goodell adhere to this opinion now? all their measures, at least so far as to have no con-No-he professes to hold slavery, wherever it may troversy with them, engaged as they all are for the be found on the American soil, to be utterly UN. promotion of a common object? We seldom or CONSTITUTIONAL! Consequently, that either never hear the question put in the other form—why Congress or the Supreme Court of the United States, cannot the friends of the Liberty party cease assailing those of the American Anti-Slavery Society? The articles we have placed in the Refuge of Op-Oak, &c. (liberty party journals,) show that the contempt and venom of that party toward us cannot be exceeded, and are precisely what the vilest and most der a pledge of their tremendous physical force to notorious enemies of our cause have heaped upon fasten the galling fetters of tyranny upon the limbs of millions in the Southern States;—they are liable pator is identical with that of the Boston Olive with that of the Boston Olive Branch, a sheet so foul and profligate as to surpass the deeds of the wicked.' All the representations

The columns of the Liberator last week fairly Mr. Goodell no longer believes a word of all this!

He now denies that the American Constitution contains, or was ever designed to contain, any pro-slavery guarantees! It is thoroughly anti-slavery! And whoever dissents from this doctrine out to be a aristocrat, one of the Federal junto, a hater of republicanism, an ignoramus, or something quite as fool-these lorg edges and the columns of the Libertop party at Faneuil Hall, and the meeting of ministers and church members which was broken up by the emissaries of the grand Whig Fair. We are quite busy, just now, and expect to be for some time to come, in trying to get the slaves free. After that is done, if we should then happen to have nothing better to do, we will perhaps read canism, an ignoramus, or something quite as fool-those long columns; but at present, we really have not time. And as for any slanders that may ap-pear through that channel, we have no thought of ell seems to be astounded at the intelligence, that no believer in the inherent criminality of slave- any things, would not be unpersuaded by any thing we could say.

Society, whatever his religious or political faith, or whether he receives or rejects the doctrine of dis-

We have grouped together, on our last page, some

sentiments directly opposed to those which have been advanced by various Liberty party journals, and emonstrate that the party, in a national sense, is divided against itself, and has no fixed principle as to

He is at a loss to know, how be can discharge his us rend the chains that bind our limbs, and it will

The following is from a paper, which was pub-

That the article was written and published.

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND. members of your Society?' Answer-the Consti- among the familihed, sick, perishing population of tution of the American Anti-Slavery Society is pre- Ireland. So great a national calamity, in regard to cisely the same now, as it was when William Good- the means of subsistence, is probably not to be found ell voted for its adoption in Philadelphia, with all in the history of the world. It is heart-rending to read whose names are appended to the Declaration of the description of it-what must it be to endure? By Was it too catholic then? Ought it to all the claims of human brotherhood, spirited and be more proscriptive now? We think not. All simultaneous efforts should be made, throughout this who can subscribe to the doctrine, that slaveholding country, to procure and send to Ireland, without deis under all circumstances a sin against God, and lay, all the supplies that can be spared. Every city, ter and the right of the slave, are welcomed to its vote assistance; every free man, woman, and child membership. The Society never has had the power ought to contribute something. Boston can easily to cut off, or exclude any of its members, however send relief to the amount of one hundred thousand inconsistent with their anti-slavery profession may dollars, if our wealthy citizens will but lead the way. he their connection with a pro-slavery church or a Will not the city authorities summon a public meet pro-slavery party. Perfect unanimity of opinion ing in Fancuil Hall, to test the generous and sympa-

should be. It leaves the conscience and intelli- success to their great but unpopular cause; but, poor his relation to the Church and the State, on the sub- stricken Ireland, especially as Irish hearts have again ject of slavery. Yet as a Society, it cherishes and and again been opened to give them a helping hand. avows opinions, religiously and politically. It is to We are requested to state, that any donations they be judged by what IT propagates or performs, not may be disposed to entrust with Francis Jackson, by the conduct of individual members. The flag of Esq. of this city, will be promptly applied to this No Union with Stareholders, is the flag of the So- beneficent purpose. Let us all spare at least our We learn from the Transcript, that a large and

respectable meeting, for the relief of the poor in Ireland, was held Sunday evening in the basement f the Church of the Holy Cross. Bishop Fitzpat-

THE WAR. We cannot find room, in our present * This was italicised in the original, to indicate emphatically the sense of the signers on that point. divided against itself, and has no fixed perphatically the sense of the signers on that point.

The following suggestive and a ication in that paper; but the editor, nanuscript to its author-for what cause, er must judge. We were at the Anti-War in Faneuil Hall, which C. K. W. desch never have we seen the rights of peace trious citizens more outrageously riolated than that occasion. From sixty to a hundred that occasion. teers,' chiefly belonging to the company paint command of Edward Webster, son of Dine R. combined with other miserable and wretches, took mobocratic possession of the and made a worse than Ephesian openar, and ulary force being present to preserve only. is the protection which government exists a si behaved and exemplary citizens!

MOB LAW IN FANEUIL BALL As I witnessed the tumult and disorder their red in Faneuil Hall on Thursday erenn, the umph of a body of riotous persons, rela others, over an assembly of respectable were seeking peace by peaceful mran, us was once the Cradle of Liberty, it seemed that this saying of Scripture was faithed shall eat the fruit of their doings." The Abolitionists, who some fifteen to

troduced a new and exciting topic of discen this community, introduced with it a new far the management of public meetings. Them of Whige and Democrats, and the samula meetings of ecclesiastical bodies and of the g Tract, Missionary, Education, and Sunday & societies, were then, as they still are, strictly of or one-sided gatherings. They had the apen not the reality of freedom. Certain plans, as tions, movements, secured to be proposed to meetings for adoption; but they had all been ed before. The business was cut and dis speakers pre-engaged, the whole order of a and the very result of the meeting were define settled beforehand. Nobody was allowed to da and thus the decision was beautifully passi It was left for William Lloyd Garrison and it sociates, - a body of men exceedingly mal ar ber, of no especial weight or influence in then munity, and having for determined oppose least nine-tenths of that community, in its wealth, rank and power, and all of what was sidered its respectability and piety, to speci ly to truth, reason and justice ; to invite the ers of their movement to peaceful public con with its advocates; and to give truth and e fair field, in which the latter, if unu foreign aid, might be expected to fall. Nar. fident were these men in the justice of ther and so averse to accept for reason the profe brute force, that even when their meeting violently interrupted, and their argument by tumult and outrage, they abstained from so to that police force in which the political st ious meetings put their trust, and hore ; patience they might the violence to which the illegally as well as unjustly subjected.

Years passed on, and these outrages were whenever an anti-slavery meeting was held. who wished to attend these meetings, were by the apprehension of danger; others, well content that the abolition ists should be by clamor and tumult, though they she openly aiding in such work, went to thee a to enjoy the eight of 'an abolition riet,' mi tion of anti-slavery meetings by their opp ingeniously christened; people of respect ing in the community, magistrates, clerges men of wealth and influence, saw these pair ceed with quiet indifference, thinking and that since pobody was troubled but the there was no harm done; ministers of the sects preached with hearty good-will ago slavery men and measures, while therm faint and equivocal censure of the unjust as movements against them; and a governor of chusetts, Edward Everett, recommended will islature to prohibit, by penal laws, all decount

specting slavery.

It now appears that those who have be customed, by the sufferance of the comm commit outrages upon the abolitionists with it ty, are disposed to extend the sphere of their tions. On the evening of Thursday last, an was held in Faneuil Hall, of persons entire connected with the abolitionists, with nothing natical' about them, and having for their chi gentleman highly esteemed and widely to one of the conservative resp of which was to protest against a war of graveive and united; and as obvi Boston. Before the evening was half finish dications of disorder appeared; these grains creased, and during the last hour, the meets a perfect Babel of clamor and tenult, then at first varnly attempting to make themselv and at last giving up in despair. The sol ! feetly triumphant, and the meeting was disperse without concluding its business. this dispersion, however, three person, dently belonging to the party of rioters, t nized by them as such, attempted to not storm they had raised, and succeeded so is it Channing, under their protection, was the speak a few minutes, not on the business of it ing, but in humble deprecation of full When he closed, the clamor and rist we about to recommence, and were stopped annunciation that the meeting was don't very thing which it had been designed and

Some wise man of ancient times said tid? government was that which maintained that the process equally with those of the riches If some one as wise, had had influence with ernment, or with the people of Boston, is years past, we should have been spared the such proceedings as those of Thursday er allowing, as they have done, the rights of h tionists to be invaded with impusity, Boston have sacrificed their own rights ting a violent interference with free dis one subject, they have given a license with used in regard to all other subjects, escats they consider most sacred. It is not amend ; but here, as in another broad roll downward, though the descent was easy, h will be found full of toil and difficulty.

THE RANSON OF DOUGLASS. We have b ommunications from our estremed fries Coates and Eli Hambleton, of Pennsyln approval of the ransom of Mr. Douglas, h we shall try to find room hereafter; feel disposed to occupy much space on the Rejoicing that Douglass is now legally from ing no violation of principle in the set of his freedom, we are quite willing to sin to the friends of humanity, (esp lass has so ably argued it in his reply Wright,) without any extended defeat pursued by our transatlantic enadions is peculiarly gratifying to us-and that is solicitude which is felt by so many abo their principles should be compromised in of evil that good may come.

FITCHBURG TRIBUSE. This is the off weekly paper, published in the th Fitchburg, in this State, by George typographical appearance is unes exhibits considerable editorial shill) a promises to pursue an indepen nowledging allegiance to no party.

MADLE ANTI-BLA A meeting o in Boston, on i om's glorious brave, now a thetic song, seng by the po ling, and the w James N. Bu man, and Josh Garrison's bym the name.' effect for upwar

A company of

he reviewed the

ation, and the

told them that t

ten to his sea

purpose of exten able slave syste sible motive in through its sec The poor dupes that they were n the true interest dressing himself per of the gove Congress, in v. and make the w proposition to pa rifle over eight and fight their b py manner, to t be Almighty he army, in the po of the Rio Gran After Mr. Pil an opportunity teers to take the in reply to the a unteers, at the c quired whether wished to d could have the p were always ope posed to treat the low! he this time probably, that die He and his comm he meeting, and

lieve we are wro of this devilish b brard to ask a fri was any way to A song was the Wendell Phillips of the audience reading a letter Ohio, in answer annual meeting ; of indignant elo gave a graphic a maipotent powe try over the Nor religion, the colike the fabled b bad the sailor, si the ocean, whose nails and spikes pieces and sunk t whether we laur ven, they each in of slavery-their and sink in the g lute necessity of blood-cemented

to themselves, "

ry. Office, repuligion, all are co and the temptation grapple with, trated by referring few days since, i sented to Col. Is. ent of Massac said he had stood Wright, and hear of human life, as John A. Boiles, 1 war speech, a sho for the American settling all natio gentleman in the ember of the voice. Yes, cor the late Rev. Dr. ulated the Bapt pleasing degree multiplying thou untry-the So slaveholders!! The chairman, ferred to, his reces

nothing is free fe

and Ireland, and ing the deep degr of all true lovers affum was ofte that caused him ! of his birth. Mr. Garrison and made a spec ling interest. nation, in buying holding three mi Who was the ne sold with the be

men, created in died, and for wh sent into the wo does, made his of the audience truths he utters After Mr. Gr illsbury read a of Slavery, giv men in favor c bolism. The n sissm; Come join in earnest d to inspire he the glorious di ages shall cease be free.

At nearly he journed, sine di John A. Bo

FRIEND GA

on the late moral obliquit ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING IN BOSTON.

A serting of the friends of anti-slavery was held nos, on Friday evening, January 29, 1847, in Milesnial Hall, for the advancement of Free Millennia cause. A refugee of the patriarchal n of this land of the free, and home of the 'now's resident in Queen Victoria's domincommenced the meeting by singing a very felic song, which he said was accustomed to be song by the poor victims of the soul-buyers, in hope ving of lost friends torn from them here, in world where the wicked cease from troub g, and the weary are at rest."

to N. Buffum, of Lynn, was appointed chair. and Joshua T. Everett, of Princeton, was get secretary. The meeting then sung Mr. mon's hymn, 'I am an abolitionist-I glory in

Pulet Pillsbury, of New Hampshire, then took datform, and spoke with his usual power and for spwards of an hour, on the Mexican war. sempany of the 'volunteers' were present, to on to his searching rebuke and biting sarcasm, as oved the whole transaction of Texas Annexand the consequent war with Mexico. He them that the war was waged for the express now of extending and perpetuating the abominstare system of the South, and for no other posnoire in the world, if the government itself, ough its secretaries and diplomatic commissiond told the truth in relation to the matter .-The poor dupes had not dreamed before, probably, they were not going to fight for patriotism, and true interests of the country. The speaker, addressing himself to them, went on to show the meansen of the government, especially of members of Congress, in voting themselves eight dollars per far, and travelling expenses, &c., to come together and make the war, and then vote down, instanter, a vosition to pay these able-bodied young men a to over eight dollars per month, to go to Mexico and fight their battles. He alluded, in the most hap manner, to the formidable Mexican ally, which a Almighty had commissioned to fight against our army, in the pestilence that is sweeping them by reds to their final resting places on the banks

After Mr. Pillsbury had concluded his remarks, octunity was given to any one of the Voluners to take the platform, who might wish to do so, is reply to the speech just made. One of the Volenters, at the commencement of the meeting, in ared whether he might address the audience, if wished to do so. The chairman told him he could have the privilege of doing so, as our meetings ways open to all, friends or foes, who were dis need to treat the audience respectfully. Poor fellow! by this time, he had come to the conclusion, probably, that discretion was the better part of v alor. He and his comrades listened attentively throughout the meeting, and by their appearance seemed to say to themselves, 'Well, we are half inclined to bewe we are wrong, after all. How can we get out of this devilish business?' Indeed, one of them was heard to ask a friend, sitting near him, whether there was any way to get rid of fighting now, after enlist-

A song was then sung, at the conclusion of which Weadell Phillips took the stand, amid the applause of the audience. He commenced his speech by reading a letter from the Hon. J. R. Giddings, of Ohio, in answer to an invitation to be present at th innual meeting; after which, he poured out a strain of indignant eloquence on the Mexican war. He care a graphic and vivid description of the almost nipotent power of the slave system of this cour try over the North and South ; on the politics, the religion, the commerce, the education, and all the social interests of the country. He said slavery was ke the fabled black mountain, in the story of Sin bad the sailor, situated on an island in the midst of the ocran, whose magnetic power was so strong that whenever a vessel neared the fatal spot, all her nails and spikes were drawn out, and she fell to pieces and sunk to the bottom. So in this country, rhether we launch the noble ship of State, or the Church unfolds her canvass to the breezes of heaven, they each in turn approach the black mountain of slavery-their bolts leap out, they fall asunder, and sink in the general vortex of ruin. The absote necessity of seeking a dissolution of the present blood-cemented Union was seen in the fact, that nothing is free from the polluting influence of slavey. Office, reputation, commerce, manufactures, reicion, all are controlled by the power of slavery

and the temptation is too potent for most minds to grapple with. This fact Mr. Phillips aptly illusrated by referring to an incident that occurred a n Faneuil Hall. A sword was preseated to Col. Issae H. Wright, an officer in the regment of Massachusetts volunteers. Mr. Phillips said he had stood on the same platform with Col. Wright, and heard him contend for the inviolability of human life, as a reason for abolishing the gallows John A. Bolles, Esq., who presented the sword in a war speech, a short time since wrote a prize essay for the American Peace Society, on the propriety settling all national disputes, by a congress of nations. And he is a Washingtonian, too, said a gentlemon in the back part of the hall. . Yes, and a member of the Baptist church, also, said another voice. Yes, continued Mr. Phillips, and a son' of the late Rev. Dr. Bolles, of this city, who congratulated the Baptist denomination, in view of pleasing degree of union which existed among the multiplying thousands of the Baptists through the country-the Southern church, as he added, being elaveholders!!

The chairman, in a short but effective speech, referred to his recent tour through England, Scotland, and Ireland, and stated some interesting facts, showing the deep degradation of this country, in the eyes of all true lovers of liberty in the old world. Mr. Baffum was often compelled to meet taunts and jeers, that enused him the deepest chagrin for the country of his birth.

Mr. Garrison was next introduced to the audience, and made a speech of considerable length and thrilling interest. He spoke of the swful crime of this tion, in buying and selling the image of God, and holding three millions of the people in servile chains. Who was the negro, that he should be bought and sold with the beasts of the field? He was a brothe man, created in the divine image, for whom Christ ded, and for whose regeneration the Holy Spirit was sent into the world. Mr. Garrison, as he generally does, made his appeals to the hear's and consciences of the audience, securing their assent to the great truths be uttered.

After Mr. Garrison had closed his speech, Parker Pillebury read some extracts from ' The Forlorn Hope of Slavery,' giving the testimony of various elergymen in favor of the Mexican war, with all its diabolism. The meeting then sung, with hearty enthutram, ' Come all who love the freeman's name, come join in earnest song." The occasion was well adapted to inspire hope, and bring us nearer in vision the glorious day of jubilee, when the bondage of ages shall cease, and the millions now enslaved shall

At nearly half past 10 o'clock, the meeting adjourned, sine die. JAMES N. BUFFUM, Chairman.

Joshua T. Evenett, Secretary.

*John A. Bolles is a nephew of the late Dr. Bolles -nut a sun, as stated by Mr. Phillips.

ERRATUM.

FRIEND GARRISON-In the 13th line of my letter on the late 'Christian Conference,' what I wrote moral obliquities, your compositor makes read moral shigations-quite another thing. Please correct. S. S. FOSTER.

RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE

FRIEND EDITOR The above Legislature has been in session about 26th, Edward P. Knowles, of Providence, presented the following act in the House of Representatives :

onder, either judicial or executive, appointed under the laws of this State, shall exercise any authority or power conferred by act of Congress, in relation to the taking, detaining and returning of slaves escaped from their masters; but all acts of Congress on that subject shall, from henceforth within this State, be exclusively carried into effect by officers appointed by Congress.

Wm. S. Patton, of Providence, moved to lay the ill on the table. It was referred to the Judiciary unittee, without a vote. The act was not well drawn, and it contained no penalty. On a subsethe debate, and the Ayes and Noes:

Mr. Brown called for the act, providing that our

Mr. Robbins said the Judiciary committee were of

Mr. Davis hoped the act would not be postponed. He presumed the States which had already passed on that account.

Mr. Sherman was opposed to postponement, and in favor of the bill. Congress had no right to claim of our officers the execution of its laws, and we should not submit—no free State should submit—to have its officers made the tools and agents of Southern slaveholders, acting through the laws of Congress. The general government had its officers, and they might execute its laws; we had had laws enough to execute, without meddling with them.

Mr. Cranston, the speaker, replied that the gen. bery and nurder, for which Northern blo tleman from Cumberland already knew his views of slavery. If, however, he had forgotten them, he would refer him to some resolutions he held in his meeting houses, viz. the Un

the bill.

Mr. Patton said he should vote against the bill, because it indirectly interfered with an institution and with laws over which we had no direct control.

Mr. Robbins would vote against it for this and political lecture, as he was informed—be did not hear another reason. He thought the Union of the States it; that Mr. Cummings said something against missing the states of the states in the analyses of the states in the states of the states in the states of the stat was of too much consequence to be endangered by ets of this character.

Ayes—Eack Aldrich, Austin, Babbitt, Bicknell, Fenner Brown, Enoch Brown, Ariel Ballou, Bradford, Barker, Buffum, John H. Clarke, Church, Davis, Durfee, Ellis, Greenc, Harkness, Robert Harris, Cyros Harres, Benoni Harris, Hopkins, Hopkins, Hopkins, Hopkins, Hopkins, Hopkins, Hopkins, Lawton, Harley Luther, Wm. Lother, Pollard, Peckham, Rudall, Rhodes, Roberts, Saunders, Sheldon, Sherman, James Y. Smith, Emer H. Smith, Spensor Tender Tender Without World and Market Pollard Program Without Market Pollard Program Without Market Pollard Program Without Program Without Program Program Without Program Prog er, Taylor, Thurber, Tingley, Waterman, Weeden, Vhipple, Whitaker-46.

given the go-bye, and the editor of the Journal, the with wagons, old and new, and but few seats. of the wonderful doings of these powers :

An act was passed in the House of Representa- ga e it up. tives, to prohibit the officers of this State from rendering assistance in the arrest of fugitive slaves, and prohibiting the use of the jails for the detention of

tension of slavery, in Mexico. I send you the de-

Thomas Whipple, of Coventry, I am told, made a ported; and as Rhode Island is a great war State, I speaker was John H. Clarke, of this city, member of Congress elect. He goes for the country, RIGHT of Congress elect. He goes for the country, RIGHT or wasse, though opposed to the annexation of the brick school-house, at the Centre, was lit up on to speak and vote the \$2500.

The next (the Speaker of the House) is Robert B. capitals, and let the people read them.

editor of the Transcript, (and who had been all sumem, and the \$2500 in figures and letters about three ism, and the \$2000 in agures and retered on 30th ult., inches in length; and by Saturday noon, 30th ult., his company was full. That's the way to fill them. Another company is advertised for to-day. John H. On Monday evening, Mr. Davis gave a lecture at Clarke is mainly responsible for this Feb. 1 grant of the Christian meeting-house, West Mansfield, to a Scool. The Whigs will wish they had re-elected full house, as I learn. James F. Simmons, I guess.

Extract from the Constitution of Rhode Island : The assent of two thirds of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly, shall be required to every Bill appropriating the public money or property, for local or private purposes.'

Is there not a palp tion which is now off

The appropriation of \$2500 to volunteers is a vio-

Josiah H. Martin, who has now sent handbills out to raise another company, has sometime since parted from his wife and family, and kept with a woman in New York city, I am informed.

Where is the anti-slavery spirit of Rhode Island? Is it dead, or sleeping? This action of the General Assembly, in aid of the murderous volun-This action of the teers, and also in regard to the arrest of fugitive slaves, should rouse it even from the grave !- Ed.

LECTURES OF MR. DAVIS. MASSFIRLD, Feb. 3d, 1847.

FRIEND GARRISON : The above Legislature has been in session about three weeks. During the last week of the session, the visit of Mr. Addison Davis, the latter part of one act was passed, and one was not for which they one act was passed, and one was not, for which they last month, to lecture on slavery. But the colddeserve to be called to account. On Tuesday, Jan.

20th, Edward P. Knowles, of Providence, presented subject are really surprising. Even this inhuman and aggressive war against our sister republic, Mex-No officer, either judicial or executive, appointed ico, got up and carried on for the especial purpose

places for Mr. Davis to lecture in. I succeeded in procuring the Protestant Methodist meeting-house, in the east part of the town. Also, the Christian meeting-house in the west part of the town. At the former house, he lectured on Friday evening, the quent day, a perfect transcript of the Massachusetts 22d ult. Many of the members of that Society, law, on the same subject, was reported by the Judictary Committee, and passed. The following is would attend, failed to do so at the time. Ever their minister was absent. Mr. Davie gave a noble lecture to quite a number, who listened with attention.

He gave a succinct and well-delineated descript Air. Robbins said the Judiciary committee were of the opinion, that the act should be postponed. It was imperfectly drawn up, and was objectionable, besider, as interfering with the laws and constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the Courts. He thought, also, it would be better for the slave seeking escape, to have his case considered by the State authorities.

The sale action and the sale is accident and the sale power from its laying its sacriligious was imperfectly drawn up, and was objectionable, bands upon the Declaration of Independence, as it came from the hands of Thomas Jefferson, tearing out a whole paragraph, which bore hard upon King George for engaging in the slave trade, forcing slaving the sale of the slave power, from its laying its sacriligious was imperfectly drawn up, and was objectionable, bands upon the Declaration of Independence, as it came from the hands of Thomas Jefferson, tearing out a whole paragraph, which bore hard upon King George for engaging in the slave trade, forcing slaving the last war with the court of the slave power from its laying its sacriligious was imperfectly drawn up, and was objectionable, bands upon the Declaration of Independence, as it came from the hands of Thomas Jefferson, tearing out a whole paragraph, which be a supplied to the slave power from the slave power fro very upon us, &c., down through the last war with England, when at the treaty of peace, our slavehold-He presumed the States which has already implementations and their dustrial states constitution. They had impressment of American seamen, which we went impressment of American seamen, which we went to war for, (6257 of whom it was said, by those to war for, (6257 of whom it was said, by those to war for, (6257 of whom it was said, by those to war for, (6257 of whom it was said, by those to war for, (6257 of whom it was said, by those to war for, (6257 of whom it was said, by those to war for, (6257 of whom it was said, by those to war for, (6257 of whom it was said, by those to war for, (6257 of whom it was said, by those to war for, (6257 of whom it was said, by those to war for, (6257 of whom it was said, by those to war for, (6257 of whom it was said, by those to war for, (6257 of whom it was said, by those to war for, (6257 of whom it was said, by those to war for, (6257 of whom it was said, by those to war for, (6257 of whom it was said, by those to war for, (6257 of whom it was said, by those to war for, (6257 of whom it was said, by those war for, (6257 of whom it was said, by ties to the United States Constitution. They had not, and this bill did not propose to prevent the officers of the United States government from enforcing the laws as interpreted by the slave States. It only proposed to let them alone—to wash our hands of a vile business. He would not go into a constitutional argument on the question; but he warned gentlemen that they were doing the United States constitution small lawer, by quoting it in favor of slavers. He did not believe it required the delivering up of slaves by the States; but many who did so believe, were ready to crush the instrument on that account. our slaveholding government, in behalf of the Mr. Sherman was opposed to postponement, and slaveholders, to get back their runaway property, favor of the bill. Congress had no right to claim the British government, being wearied out by their

hem.

Mr. Whipple spoke strongly in favor of the bill, pation and aggression. This Mexican war was the most prominent topic for the evening. And well it Mr. Brown said he had called up the bill, to see how certain candidates for Congress would feel unconsummaton of wrong, falsehood, outrage, rob-

At Mamfield Centre, where there are thre hand. They were drawn up several years ago, and meeting-houses, viz. the Unitarian, Orthodox Con-were then agreed to by Mr. B. He (Mr. C.) had gregational and Baptist, with their spires pointing not changed his mind. were read—they protested against to heaven, Mr. Davis was not so successful: no The resolutions were read—they protested against be annexation of Texas, and predicted a dissolution of the Union, in case it was annexat.

The house refused to postpone their action upon of the society, was not willing. He said they had concluded not to let in lecturers of all descriptions sionary operations, as they are conducted, &c. After some further remarks by Mr. J. H. Clarke, have taken pains to inquire, and find by those who the House was called, and the bill was passed, as heard Mr. Cummings, that he said nothing but the truth upon those questions, which every well-informed man knows to be so. So the meeting-house is

ciously condescended to give leave, if the rest of the committee were willing, that we have the lower Noes-Edward Clarke, Hazard, Patten, Robbins, floor of the house, where the town commonly hold their meetings; but, on examination, it was found In the Senate, the act was laid on the table, and to be in an unprepared condition, being partly filled rincipal organ of the 'powers that be,' has the fol- sides, a temperance meeting was to be held that owing remarks upon it, (February 1,) in an abstract evening, (Saturday the 23d,) and the people were indisposed to hear an anti-slavery lecture ; so we

prohibiting the use of the jails for the detection of such fogitives. The act passed the House by a great majority, but was laid upon the table in the Senate, some doubt being entertained of the propriety of the latter prohibition. Such enactments are but the natural consequences of the unconstitutional legislation of the Southern States upon this subject. The first advent among the Jews, passing the first advent among the first adventage and first advent among the first advent among the first adve an anti-slavery meeting on any part of the Sabbath, or Sabbath evening; or even on Saturday evening, al did in the first advent among the Jews, passing through the fields with his disciples on the Sabbath The other act of the House, which passed the day, breaking down the corn to cat to satisfy House and the Senate, was the appropriation of ger, as did his disciples, he would be discarded as a House and the Senate, was the appropriate State, Sabbath-breaker, as ne then \$2,500 to United States murderers, in this State, priests. They would say: Behold a man strolling priests. They would say: Behold a man strolling about on the holy Sabbath, with a sinful crew, instead of going to meeting to hear the regular or dained minister preach the gospel.' I suppose there Thomas Whipple, of Coventry, I am told, made a good speech against the war, but it has not been reported; and as Block Island in a great war State. I suppose that is the reason; for you know her small to do good on the Sabbath day; and that the Sabterritory is dotted all over with Armories. The next bath was made for man, and not man for the Sab-

Texas, the war on Mexico, and the whole of James Saturday evening for the aforesaid temperance meet-K. Polk's administration. Very consistent, no doubt, ing, Mr. Davis was prevailed upon to attend. After the Society had completed their business, relating to The next (the Speaker of the House) is Robert B.

Cranston, formerly member of Congress. He made a good speech, I learn, but this also is not well reported. He opposed the appropriation. Taylor ported. He opposed the appropriation. Taylor, Mr. Thomas M. George was called upon to speak. Brown, and Weeden, all administration men, were He arose, and sfler making a few remarks, stating in favor of the appropriation and the war. The vote that he did not feel able to do the subject justice, was passed, 33 to 19. It was not a party vote at all &c. politely introduced Mr. Davis, saying that he —some of our tree're city representatives voting for would like to introduce to the audience, his friend it, and some against it. Now, here is a body of men, from Lynn, who was abundantly able to speak upon a large majority Whigs, as they are called, (I believe the subject. So Mr. Davis took the floor, and the about two to one in the House,) swallowing annexa- way he did the work was a caution to all rum-drinktion, war, Polk, and all! Now, just put the names ers, rum-sellers, and to those who take a part in of those who voted for the appropriation in small the temperance reform, and stand aloef from all other moral reforms. At the commencement of Our State, though small in territory, is great in his address, he stated that he was now engaged in the military art and war; and I hope you will let another great moral question, as important as that your readers know something about her. As soon of temperance—that he was jealous of a man enour readers know some dealers. S. Pitman, Whig gaged in only one moral reform, to the neglect of others equally as great and important. His address mer and winter trying to get a company to go to was well received, and the audience highly pleased; Mexico.) had a great handbill put up, with a great so that a prominent member of the temperance sociespread-eagle on it, and with any amount of patriot-

Yours, in favor of liberty, ISAAC STEARNS.

WORCESTER, Feb. 3, 1847.

Is there not a palpable inconsistency in the Petition which is now offered to the anti-slavery friends, for their signatures, touching the secession of this State from the Union, discarding as you do all participancy in the affairs of this Government? It seems so to me. I have gone with the friends to this point, but here seems to be something some of us cannot get over

le it worth your while to give us some light upon this point?

Respectfully, &c. ANTI-EVIL. IP Is it inconsistent to ask those who are leagued together to rob the poor and oppress the fatherless, to cease from their evil course? That's all !- Ed.

For the Liberator THE WAR FOR SLAVERY If ever war was waged for basest ends,

By means perfidious, profligate and low, It is the present war with Mexico, Which in deep guilt all other wars transcends. He who to it his strength or influence lends, Proclaims himself dear Liberty's worst foe ;

officts on human rights a deadly blow, And Slavery's black and bloody reign extends. Who but a villain will maintain the wrong? Who but a destard will forsake the right? Who to enslave the weak will join the strong? Who in the cause of tyranny will fight? Land of my birth, that seekest to oppress,

How can I pray to Heaven for thy success

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28 .- More Murders by Volum ters.—On Tuesday last a young man, named John Leborio, was shot as he was returning from a fishing excursion in the lower part of the city, by one of a party of volunteers, by whom he was met. It appears they demanded what fish the young man had taken during the day, and, on his refusing to do so, shot

him dead.

The same day, a slave, the property of Madame Veau, was met in Parliament street by some of the same volunteers, and stabbed so severely that he died in a few hours after. What the slave had done, or

learn.— Iropic.

The Panola Boys Again.—We are pained to announce another death in this gallant company. David A. Patrick, a native of South Carolina, a good citizen of Panola County, Mississippi, a man good and true, esteemed by all who knew him, died yesterday inorning at the Marine Hospital. This makes eleves deaths in the company since it left the mouth of Coldwater for this city, via Vicksburg.—Ibid.

Distressing Accounts of the condition of the Pennsylvania Volunteers are given in the New Orleans papers. Their camp was well nigh swept away by a flood, and their ranks are being rapidly thinned by deaths and desertions. Among the deserters is said to be Rev. W. H. T. Barnes, after, very disinterestedly, drawing three months pay in advance!

The New Orleans Tropic says :- " About two hu dred of the Pennsylvanians have left the camp, and have come up to the city. Fifteen or more left last evening, in one of the steamers, for home, sweet home, and we are informed that many more will start by the first opportunity.

Much sickness is said to prevail among the Missis-sippians; scarcely a day passes without a death in their ranks; and it was rumored that six or seven had died on the night of the 23d ult.

Death of Mississippi Volunteers.-We regret to Boys,' Capt. Overton, died yesterday from fatigue and exposure to the weather, which, in conseque of the neglect of proper precaution on the part of government, has been the death of so many of the 2d Mississippi regiment.—N. O. Pic. 24th.

We regret to learn that information has been re ceived by John Minor Botts, Esq. of the death of his son, Lieut. Archibald B. Botts, of the U. S. Army. Lieut. B. graduated at West Point in June last, and but recently joined his regiment in Mexico. - Rich-mond Republican.

One of the Penasylvania Volunteers, a son of Judge Montgomery, was assassinated at New-Or-leans on Monday night week. The murderer is un-known.

Murder .- On Saturday last, at about half-past six Murder.—On Saturday last, at about half-past six o'clock, Mr. Claude Martin was killed by being shot with a pistol ball, by a member of one of the volunteer corps now encamped at the Barracks. The deceased kept a small bar room between the line of N. Orleans and parish of St. Bernard. He was upwards of 50 years of age, and from the evidence, it would seem, gave his assailant no provocation. Three or four negroes were present at the time, and they dealer that at the moment the shot was fixed, the asserted the second of the second sassin fled. The police are on the murderer's track.

-N. O. Delta, Jan. 26. clare that at the moment the shot was fired, the as

Terrible Catastrophe.—The steamer Tuscaloosa left our warf about 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, on her way to Tuscaloosa, and after proceeding about 10 or 11 miles up the river, an explosion of two of her boilers took place, which instantly killed several of the passengers, and many of the boat's crew and officers.

The number of killed and wounded has not as yet been ascertained, but it is feared that of the former thay could be separated, Kelley drew a knife and plunged it into the right side of McMahon. At 12 celock last night, McMahoa was not expected to live. Kelley is now in charge of the Second Municipality police.—Ibid.

Stabbing .- We copy the following from the Frank-

Ayoung man named George Wilson, son of Mr. Turser Wilson, stabbed a gentleman named John A. Pottinger, on the 11th inst. The parties resided at, and the occurrence took place in Bardstown. Mr. Pottinger died of the wounds on the 18th. Wilson was arrested, and, after a hearing before the examining court, was admitted to bail in the sum of \$3,000.

the Natchitoches Chronicle of the 16th inst particulars as far as we can learn are as follows: The deceased was found in his house yesterday, dead—supposed to have been murdered in his own room, and dragged into another. Wounds were inflicted in the above to the control of t quest was held, verdict accordingly.

On Monday last, the 11th inst. Lewis Gorton, the well known proprietor of the landing of the same hung himself in his barn on Saturday, because of name on Red River, was shot in the town of Markeville, parish of Avoycelles, by Monroe Phillips, a merchant of that place. Phillips has fied. His brother-in-law, T. B. Tiller, who was with him when he committed the murder, has been arrested as an account of the proposed of the propo The parties had a dispute about a carriage.

Yesterday a gentleman was here in pursuit of one Josiah Spurgeon, who committed a deliberate murder by stabbing Jacob Mitchell, on the 9th Jan. in Harri-

The way they do things down South .- The Chatta hoochee, published in Georgia, states that on the 12th inst. a negro who had been convicted of mantaken out for punishment, according He received a brand of the lette to his sentence. He received a brand of the letter 'M' on his right cheek, and thirty lashes on his bare back. The sentence confers three more degrees of thirty lashes each, to be given respectively for three regular, successive mornings. The whipping was taken with a good deal of composure—but a strong evidence that the negro's face hart him, was made abundantly manifest at the application of the brand.

When the subject of an appropriation for the bensfit of the New York volunteers was before the Le islature of that State, Mike Walsh stated, that an a propriation of \$6000 had already been made for that purpose by the New-York City Council, of which, ers pocketed the shole amount, and the poor, destitute soldiers' never got the first cent. So it probably would have been in this State, if an ap-propriation had been made. BRAZOS SANTIAGO, 18th Jan., 1847.

Great losses have been sustained amongst the horses shipped from New Orleans for this place recently, owing to the heavy weather in the Gulf. The ship Sultana, which sailed from your port with 42, lost 18; brig Rowena, with 59, lost 44; brig Importer, with 48, lost 17; brig Pensacola, with 77, lost all; and a schooner lost 29 out of her number. Other losses have been sustained, and the mounted riflemen remain as when they left your city.—on foot!

Scateneed to be Hung.—A Court of Magistrates and Freeholders was convened on Friday last, at the Parish House of St. Andrews Parish, for the trial of Cato, a slave about 20 years of age, the property of F. S. Holmes, Eaq. charged with an attempted outrage on the person of a white female, which, by the Act of 1843, has been made a capital offence. After an impartial trial, he was found guilty, and sentenced to be hong on Friday the 5th of March next.—Char. Ere. Nests.

The Slave Trade.—Mr. Wise, minister to Rio Janeiro, states that the United States schooner Enterprise, which was condemned at the Brooklyn Navy Yard two years ago, has made three successful voyages to Africa after slaves, and is now on the fourth. She sold for \$1500, and in three months cleared her owners, to his knowledge, \$9500.

The following advertisement we find in a South

ern paper:

'To be sold by the subscriber, the very best Negro Woman in this country—who has had the smalpox and the measles—is as hearty as a horse, a brisk as a bird, and works like a beaver, sold for m fault of hers, but only to raise money.

J. C. Musnoz.'

" The National Era.' We have received two nu bers of this paper, an anti-slavery paper,—issued by Dr. Bailey, at Washington, D. C. The Dr. is evidently not at home among the 'powers that be 'in the capital. He speaks in a suppressed tone. Is he afraid of violence? or does he intend to begin very moderately, and hereafter wax stronger and bolder? Better, we think, to have no anti-slavery paper at Washington, if it is not to be candid and out-spoken on the whole subject. We wait, however, for future developements.—The Covenanter.

The Black Laws of Ohio.—These disgraceful laws we fear are still to be permitted to remain on the statute book, a reproach to the State and to the age. In the Senate the bill tor this repeal was indefinitely posponed by a vote of 20 to 13—three Whiga, we are sorty to say, voting with the Loco-Foco majority. The House is Whig, and we hope will give a different vote; but of course the measure cannot be carried without a majority in both bodies.

AT A Wilmington paper says that slaves are run-ning away by families on the Eastern shore of Mary-land. In Sassafras neck, which contains afout a hundred square miles of territory, 200 have escaped within a year.—True Democrat.

We are indebted to John Jay, Esq. for the Supplement to the New York Legal Observer, containing a report of the case in the matter of George Kirk, a fugitive slave. The supplement contains Judge Edmond's decision of the law points involved, and the argument of John Jay, counsel for the slave.

In the court of common pleas on Tuesday, on m tion of Ellis Gray Loring, Esq., Robert Morris, j reis, jr. was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsel-lor at law in all the courts of this Commonwealth. Morris is a colored man, and was educated for the bar by Mr. Loring.—Boston Post.

Let the Address from the Women of Edinburgh upon our first page be carefully read. The voice of Ten Thousand of old Scotia's daughters ought not be lightly regarded; and we hope those into whose hands the appeal may fall, will loan it to their neighbors, for we fear but few except Disunion papers will opy .- A. S. Bugle.

Richard, a slave of Robert Rowan, who whipped another slave, Maria, to death, in Charleston, has been tried and acquitted, because he did it by the direction of his mistress.

Liberty Party Vote in Michigan .- According t the Signal of Liberty, the Liberty party vote in that State has decreased 478 since 1845. The vote for Governor then was 3363, while this year it polled for Congressmen, there being no candidate for a higher

JARED W. WILLIAMS, the radical pro-slavery candidate for Governor of New-Hampshire, while a member of Congress, voted twenty-four times against the right of petition, including the celebrated Atherton Gao.

Death from the Fumes of Charcoal.—Two Irish domestics, in Lyme, Ct. Ann O'Connor and Mary Leonard, were found dead in their bed on the morning of the 25th inst. A furnace of charcoal, partly consumed, standing in the middle of the room, which they had placed there on going to bed, revealed the cause of this catastrophe. Thus adding another instance to the many on record, of the fatality attending this dangerous expedient.—N. London News.

Death from Hard Coal Gas .- Mrs. Mary Emer son, a widow woman residing in Fuller street, died on Tuesday night from the effects of anthracite coal gas. She had, with another female and a small on Taessay night, with another female and a small loop, retired for the night, leaving the cover off the atove in their sleeping room, in which a coal fire was burning. On going into the room in the morning, Mrs. E. was found dead, and her companions in a state of insensibility. The latter have been restor-ed. The deceased was an invalid, and has left four children.—Boston paper.

Terrible Catastrophe.-The steamer Tuscalooss

Sad Accident .- We learn from the Worcester Spy that as Mr. Joseph Hall, of Lyme, N. H., was lighting a match to fire a large seam charged with powder at the Summit, in the town of Orange, last Friday afternoon, a spark from the match caught the trail and exploded the whole, blowing him thirty feet into the air, mangling him in a most horrid manner, and killing him instantly. He has left a wife and four small children.

A Murder.—We copy the following paragraph from he Natchitoches Chronicle of the 16th inst:

A murder was committed at Campte, on the peron of a man by the name of Charles Camblat. The ariculars as far as we can learn are comblat. under the lodomotive, the wheels on one side or ing his brains, and those of the other cutting off

his legs below the knees, killing him instantly. By a collision on the Columbia (Pa.) railroad, Mr in two places, one in his neck, the other in his side; the door of the house locked, and the key thrown into a tub of water which stood in the yard. An in-other persons much injured. The engines were de-

he was deranged.

Drowned .- Mr. Robert McKean and his daughter, Murder.—The Glasgow, Mo. News of the 21st ult. a young lady eighteen or twenty years old, were drowned while crossing a creek near Gallipolis, Ohio. on the 1st. They were carried by the current, ove

Siz Men Drowned .- Six persons started from Ghen Dr. Washington P. Irving, of Overton county, Tehn., was killed by a sheriff and posse in arresting him.

Ky. on the night of the 1st, to cross the Ohio in a skiff. A high wind was blowing at the time; and as they have not since been heard from, it is supposed that all were drowned.

In Grahamsville, N. Y. Anna, wife of Harmon Barckley, cut the throat of her step-daughter, aged eleven years, and then cut her own throat with the same razor.

Shocking .- 161 men and 81 women have been ar-rested for drunkenness in New-York within the last nine days.

A young man named French, has been arrested in New York, charged with embezzling \$10,000 worth of dry goods from different individuals who have em-ployed him.

The Jacksonville (Illinois) Journal says that Win was before the Leg-b. Warren, of that place, has been appointed Gov ernor of Coabaila!

Humphrey Harris, aged 56, an itinerant Metho-dist preacher, was killed in Winchendon, by the falling of a large tree upon him.

THE RAM'S HORN. The fifth number of this new weekly anti-slavers

journal, edited by our enterprising colored friend Thomas Van Rensselaer, and published in the city of New York, at \$1,50 per annum, has been receiv ed. It is conducted with spirit and ability, and very neatly printed, and we hope will be extensively patronised by our free colored fellow-citizens, for whose elevation it is specially intended. Subscription will be cheerfully received for it at our office.

Perseut. The Worcester Daily Transcript says that a notice of a meeting, held in that town on Sun-day evening last by Lunsford Lane, 'the manly and eloquent representative of three millions of human chattels, was torn down by the Hon. Samuel M Burnside, on his way from church. A very piou and honorable act, certainly!

D' By an oversight, a sufficient number of cop of last week's Liberator was not printed, so that we are not able to complete our files. can spare us their copies, do us the very great favo to return them to us by mail or otherwise

n N. Emmons, New-York, S. May, Leicester, 2; Wm. B. Earle, do. 1; Received of L. Moody, for collections by him, From A. L. Brooks, of Lowell, to redeem pledge,

" Asa Brett, Stoughton, do. do.

" Varanous Wentworth, Stoughton,
" N. B. Borden, Fall River, so. do.

" Old Colony A. S. S. H. Brigham,
Collections at S. S. Foster's fectures, Received of A. Davis, for collections by him, From L. P. White, Norton. L. P. White, Norton, Collections at Abington lecture, do at E. Randolph, do. Received of Parker Pillsbury, for collections by him, From Lecture at Quiney, do. at Worcesier,
do. at Chelsea,
do. at East Stoughton,
do. at Norton,
do. at Fozboro', do. Leominster, West Cambridge, Received from Finance Committee, for col-lections at Annual Meeting, as follows: 1 00 50 50 Mrs. J. M. Rollins, 5 00 David White, 50 Margaret Harlow, 1 00 Mary Plummer, Adaline J. Fuller, John Cushing, Abner Beicher, G Booth, James Eddy, Mr. Jenkins, G Booth,
Friends,
Ansel H. Harlow,
Miss Otis,
Miss Benson,
H. P. Huntoon,
Joshua Coolidge, tcher Hinkely, Harvey, A. Southwick, Cash of sundry per-James Jackson, Dr. Farnsworth, Seth Sprague, S. J. Wilkinson, Amy Wheelock, Susan C. Cabol, L. M. Giddings, A Friend, B. Spooner, L. H. Bowker, M. G. Chapma E. D. Draper, H. I. Bowditch, Eldridge Sprague, Jacob Leonard, Geo. Howe, Simeon Dodge, 1 00 Seth Sprague, Samuel Reed, S. L. B. Samuel Barrett, A Friend, H. Humphrey, Asa Brett, Eldridge Sprague, Wm. Farwell, Stillman Lothrop, Reuben Harris, Josiah Hayward, Geo. Jackson, Warren Law, John Rogers, Nathaniel Harlow, I. B. Harris, Warren Carthill. Richard Clapp, H. I. Bowditch, W. F. Channing Sarah Clay, Olive Fisher, E. A. Cotton, O. F. Harris, Friend, James Jackson, John Rand Luther Melende Wendell Phillips Wm. Jenkins, E. H. Payson, 19 00 Richard Clapp, Jr Francis Jackson, Chas. F. Hovey, Wm. Sears, 25 1 00 3 00 1 00 1 75 1 00 50 5 00 50 25 1 00 1 00 Mrs. B. Sr Friends, Samuel May, Wm. Ashby, E. Thompson, David Triden, D. Gregg, H. G. Smith, Lewis Ford,

— Bellingham,
Edmund Jackson Ansel H. Harlow, Sundry friends, Mary Willie, G. E. Josselyn, Mr. Booth, E. Quincy, A. Wilson,

TREASURER'S REPORT

S. PHILBRICK, Treasurer Mass. A. S. Society

Ira Gray,

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

Sarah Clay, Win. Ashby,

A FAIR, in aid of the funds of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in New Bedford, ommencing on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11th, and continuing through the week. The articles remaining unsold at the recent Fair in Boston, will be all taken to New Bedford; and those received from Paris, too late for that occasion, will be offered for sale there. No efforts will be spared to render this occasion interesting and profitable.

Addresses are expected from eloquent friends of the Slave. CAROLINE WESTON. the Slave.

PAWTUCKET ANNUAL FAIR.

The anti-slavery women of Pawtucket will hold their Eleventh Annual Fair at the hall of Pawtucket Hotel, commencing on Wednesday, Feb. 27, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The usual supply of fancy and useful articles, together with refreshments of all kinds, will be furnished in abundance; and it is hoped that a generous fore, will continue to aid the efforts of a few benevolent women, who are laboring for the overthrow of chattel slavery.

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING. The next meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the new Hall at Danvers, New Mills, commencing at 10 o'clock, on Saturday, 13th February, and continuing through the next day (Sunday.) It is hoped that the friends throughout the county will come to the meeting en masse. Questions of the greatest importance will come up for consideration. We have the assurance of the attendance of Stephen and Abby K. Foster, Charles L. Remond, Parker Pillsbury, Loring Moody, and many others, who are known as able ad-Moody, and many others, who are known as able advocates of our oppressed countrymen. The Mexican war, the abolition of this pro-slavery Union, and the character of the American Church will be prominent questions for discussion. Come one-come Per order of the Board of Managers.

RUTH BUFFUM,

BRISTOL COUNTY. The quarterly meeting of the Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the Town Hall, in Fall River, on Saturday, February 27, and will probably continue through the next day. Efforts will be made to secure the attendance of Stephen S. and Abby K. Foster, Parker Filisbury, and other speak-ers. The friends of the cause are earnestly requested to assemble in full force, and secure an interesting meeting.

meeting.

W. P. ATKINSON, Cor. Sec. NOTICE.

Charles Spear will lecture on the Treatment of Criminals in the Unitarian church in Littleton, on Sunday next, and in the Unitarian church in Somerville, on Sabbath afternoon after next, on the Re-formation of the Criminal, and in the evening on Capital Punishment at half past 6, in the same place. Also in the Unitarian church in Watertown, on Discharged Convicts, on the afternoon of the 4th Sabbath in February.

HITCHCOCK & HOLT, DENTISTS. Corner of Court and Stoddard-streets, Boston

Corner of Court and Stoddard-streets, Boston.

D. R. HITCHCOCK has resumed his profession at his Old Establishment, where he may always be found, and is now associated with Dr. Holt, who is so favorably known as an excellent operator. During the absence of Dr. H. he has visited the dentists in Europe, and has acquired all the improvements which are so successfully practised by them. In addition to his tour to Europe, and the extensive praclice which he has had, Dr. H. takes great pleasure in stating that, with the aid of his associate, his dental establishment is not to be surpassed by any in Europe or America, thereby rendering it an object to all wishing the services of a Dentist, to visit their office.

The skill of Dr. Hitchecek is too well known

The skill of Dr. Hitchcock is too well known to need any commendation. No dentist has had more extensive patronage in the city, and he will doubtless continue to deserve it .- Ed. Lib.

ROBERT MORRIS, Ja. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, BRAZER'S BUILDING, STATE ST., BOSTON.

western volume laterant of President

Teller Hagive-they have not been they be-

POETRY.

WHO'LL BE A SOLDIER? An Appeal to the People. BY J. B. SYME. Brothers! who will draw the sword, And in anger smite a brother? Who will, at another's word, Raise the wail of wife or mother? Who will stain with blood the hearth? Who will blanch the cheek of beauty? Who will desolate the earth. If a leader calls it duty ?

What's our heritage but toil-Toil, our strength and spirits blighting? Let the lordlings of the soil Fight-if they are fond of fighting. War's a dark and bloody game, Ever clouding Freedom's morrow,-Winning lordlings wealth and fame-Bringing toilers naught but sorrow. What have we for ages been,

But the slaves of frenzied passions Combatting with brother men; Trampling on the hearts of nations; Striding on with spear and brand, In the wake of Conquest's banner; Clasping battle's recking hand-Worshipping its idol ' honor."

Let the gaudy plumage wave On the brow of him who wears it; Let the blood-encrusted glaive Grace the brow of him who bears it; But, by all our bosom's love, Age's smile, and childhood's gladness, Not a hand or foot we'll move To the field of battle's madness.

Hark! the people's hymns are pealing :-

Not of glory, death, and gore; Not of steeds and standards reeling; Not of havoe, hate, and war!-Glory's baleful star is waning, Which for ages past has shone, And the light of peace is dawning, Soon to blaze a glorious sun. Home and all its household treasures, Form the workman's choicest gems; These he prizes now, and measures

'Gainst a monarch's diadems. And, if crowns can only borrow Lustre from oppressive war, Those who wear them hence may sorrow, For the workman fights no more.

From the London Patriot. THE RECRUITING SERGEANT. (A Song of 1798.

Come, list, my brave fellows to arms, And follow the sound of my drum; If you'd cut a fine figure in story, Enlist in my regiment-come! Great wonderful sums we will promise Which possibly ne'er we can pay; But of this, my brave comrades, be certain, You'll be shot at for sixpence a day." Shot at, &c. In peace, you may chance to be hungry-

In vain for your victuals you'd call-But war gives the soldier in battle, His breakfast on powder and ball! If once he do eat such provisions, He'll never be hungry again; It fills a man's stomach at once, And soon puts an end to his pain. When shot at, &c. Instead of base sitting at home,

At case with your children and wives, I'll lead you to fight against men Whom you ne'er before saw in your lives. Your captain shall gain all the glory, And you the whole toil of the fray; Now's the time for to catch all the honor Of being shot at for sixpence a day. Shot at, &c.

Peace makes a man idle, my boys, To prove it is wondrous easy; For peace often makes a man rich, And riches may render him lazy; But follow my standard, my boys, And laziness soon will decay : None need be afraid of growing rich, Who are shot at for sixpence a day.

"The pay of a private soldier, when the above was

From the Liberty Bell for 1847. SLAVERY AND THE WAR. BY J. Q. ADAMS.

Alas for virtue in the heart of man! Accursed traffic !" dost thou prosper still ! Creation's Lord! may feeble mortal learn The final purpose of thy holy will ! Wilt thou not speed thy blessing on the plan, The deed of man's redemption to fulfil, That while this earth revolves her daily round, Not on her surface shall one slave be found?

Of good and evil who shall draw the line? What matchless hand shall sever right from wrong Lord God Omnipotent, that hand is thine, Strength of the week, and weakness of the strong RIGHT is the purpose of thy whole design; The laws to thee, and thre alone belong, Of mortal man beyond the bounded range-

Right is eternal, and can never change. And when throughout the chequered scene of life, Thou and thy neighbor cross each other's path, When adverse interests fester into strife, And rival passions kindle into wrath, Restrain thy hand, nor grasp the deadly knife Rely on God to rescue thee from scath; Before him kneel-the fountain of all might, And bend thy soul to his behest of Right.

And say not thou, ' My country right or wrong,' Nor shed thy blood for an unhallowed cause Thy life and all thou hast to her belong, And free submission to her righteous laws But Justice holds no balance for the strong; Her sword to sanction wrong she never draws If, then, thy country tramples on the right, Furl up her banners, and avert the sight! Quincy, 29th Oct. 1846.

. The slave-trade.

COCK FIGHTING. See how the foolish gamecocks rage and fight; Exerting all their skill and all their might, Each other to torment or to destoy-And cause in brutal men infernal joy ! Hour after hour the barbarous work proceeds Each strives for conquest-each in anguish bleeds; If nearly match'd they fight till nearly dead, Then drooping, part-each with mangled head But such their folly, each in triumph crows, While all his gains are wounds, and pains, and blows Just as the blustering heroes of our race, By needless wars incur supreme disgrace. See boxers, braised to jelley by clench'd fists See swords and pistols bleed vain duelists! But worst of all-see men in power delight, In mustering armies for the savage fight, To 'try which can the other harm the most.' While each in martial murder makes his boast !

Surprising madness! What, in Christians too? Father, forgive—they know not what they do!

REFORMATORY.

PROGRESS OF PRACE. London, Dec. 3, 1846.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON: you, that we could not so suddenly be worked up into a war fever as in days gone by. I send you a slip from Douglass Jerrold's paper, upon the sam

THE POLICY OF PEACE.

In the good old times, when kingdoms were Princes' playthings, we should probably, under political circumstances like the present, have been on the verge of a war. The marriage of the Infanta of Spain, in defiance of State relations, with the Duke of Montpensier, would have involved the European family in a squabble. It is now, however, thank Heaven, no longer so easy for rival monarchs to play with cannon halls at human skittles. The people must in these times be a party to the game. We rejoice to see the supreme indifference with which the nation, not withstanding the attempts which have been made to touse it to a sense of insult, regards the trick which has been sense of insult, regards the trick which has been played by Louis Philippe. The British Lion only answers these appeals by a snore. And, with one eye open, he does well to slumber. In one sense, the King of the French has met with his match, in the marriage of the Duke of Bordeaux. To belond fourier intrinsers thus when left. To behold foreign intriguers, thus, when left to themselves, baffling and embarrassing one another, is a strong incentive and a great encouragement to the maintenance of a pacific policy. 'To have the engineer hoist with his own petard,' is far preferable to an appeal to gunpowder.

As to Kings and Princes, if other nations did not interfere, they would sooner be brought to their senses by the consequences of their own sets, or by their own subjects. They would not have the op portunity of destroying the spirits, which they are now enabled to hire and kill off, first perverting them by military discipline into instruments of destruction They would leave these spirits to regulate and satisfy at home. In the absence of war, the demoralizing process not being in action, the progress of peace, commerce and interchange, and the humanities gen

erally, would be in action.

The next article in the same paper is illustrative in some degree, of this reasoning; and as it will give you the last advertance to European polities in rela tion to liberty, which can reach you before the next

'When kings are of one accord,' says a French author, 'woe to the people?' From the commence ment of the century, to confine our remarks less to wise laws than to modern instances, experience has shown that the Frenchman was right. Kings has shown that the Frenchman was right. Kings and ministers, for instance,—ministers too much of royal and imperial pleasure,—at the Congress of Vienna, subsequent and consequent upon the overthrow of Napoleon, agreed upon the settlement of Europe, and they so settled it, that many a territory has not been able to make a step in advance since. Kings were of one mind, then; and the people were driven by their measures to be of one mind on, in feeling their yoke intolerable: they were goaded to rebellion, often the sort of rebellion which Moore, (and even in an article relative to foreign affairs, we will pause, parenthetically, to say how we rejoice to learn that he is not on a sick bed, as good-natured friends reported him,) to the sort of rebellion, we say, which Moore calls a 'foul, dishonoring word.' Sometimes it was successful, as nonoring word. Sometimes it was successin, as in Belgium; in others, unsuccessful, as in Poland; in some, again, prosperous at first, and then overpowered by one of the kings in accord, as in Spain. The latest instance of kingly accord, which is, and of popular suffering, which will be, we find in the abrogation of the independence of Cracow.—The monarchs of Austrin, Russia, and Prussia, agreed upon, this violation of treats and it is agreed upon this violation of treaty, and it is ac-complished. Their best reason is that which Tony Foster gave passionately to his daughter, when she was to administer a half-poisonous draught to her mistress, 'Its my pleasure, minion.' The worst of that the prescription forced upon resems to be, that the prescription forced upon Cracow is wholly poisonous, destructive of all healthful existence. To advance the plea of rebellion in Gallicia, as justifying the destruction of the republic, is idle. If rebellion, if a change, or what seems less obnoxious, even an attempted change of dynasty is to be so dealt with, how comes it that Louis. Philippe is the manager of the Louis Philippe is the unopposed King of the French? The answer is as ready as a borrower's cap; France is strong, Poland is weak; men who will bunt down rabbits, shrink from attacking

wolves.

To France—France which affects so to feel the tyranny that caused Sarmatia to fall 'unwept, without a crime'—to the French, this most unjust and arbitrary measure should teach an important lesson. Louis Philippe's intrigues have led the three powers to believe him alienated from England, and the influence, the moral influence, of France, is, therefore arthur the contract of the fore, nothing. How recover this lost influence? Why, by avoiding mean intrigues. Nor does the mischief end here; the unsupported protest of Great Britain may be respected, but will as certain-ly be disregarded. Louis Philippe, then, is a party to the destruction of the poor remains of Po

nationality.

The discussion of this act of arbitrary power has The discussion of this act of arbitrary power has left us little space to trent of other foreign matters, nor, indeed, is there much to dilate upon. Portugal, as is said of a person always ailing, is about the same as before,—far from well, but no great

difference.
The slaughter of the Christians, reported in ou news from Turkey, is most horrible, but it is th

natural result of ferocious fanatcism.

With one remark as to Austria's annexation Cracow, we conclude. The acquisition of the ter-ritory will be of no advantage to the empire. It is as if a ruler, called upon to support an almost in tolerable burther, instead of getting strong props (Inbelled good government, social and political) wherewith to ease him of part of the weight he hore on yielding shoulders, were to plot for and gain an augmentation of the burthen which was too onerous. The Emperor of Austria is imbecile, Prince Metternich is enfeebled by age and sickness, and Cracow may very possibly render the one mor fatuous, and the other more dotingly obstinate.

All these additions of territory increase the difficul ty of g. warning, if things are left without foreign in-

When the minds of the people are not distracted ple of peace and association, in preference to war and alienation.

EDWARD SEARCH.

actions are now seeking the passage, through our State Legislature, of an anti-capital punishment bill. Who are the men leading this movement? Lovers of the good old evangelical finit of our Puritan fathers? Worshippers at the altars of devotion? Alas, no! They are errorists, and immement, who either deny the God-head of Christ, laugh at the doctrine of future retributions, or would found their social reforms upon theruins of Bible christianity. Look atthem, and heware of their sophistry. He not melted by their pretended excesses of love for poor, suffering, wronged humanity. Be not bewitched, when their shouts of imagined triumph float through the press. Meet them with the herald shoutings of truth, thus saith the Lord—he who with impious, daring hand 'sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.' Let not pictures of solitary confinement, and hoped for penitence, obscure your heaven-cleared vision—a confinement called solitary, but to which many, if released from it, would desire to be returned. It hath no terrors to restrain men from the perpetration of crime, like that punishment which God himself hath instituted for the shedder of blood.—Alkeny Spectotor.

THE LIBERATOR.

From the Prisoner's Friend. Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment.

The second annual meeting of the Massa-chusetts Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, was held on Tuesday, the 26th inst., in the Washingtonian Hall, in this city. The meeting was called to order at 10, A. M., by the President of the Society, Hon. Robert Rantoul Jr. The Annual Report was then read by the Secretary, Rev. Charles Spear.

Spear.
The following resolutions were introduced,

The following resolutions were introduced, and adopted:

1. Resolved, That we hail with great pleasure; the noble step taken by Michigan. in leading the way in the entire Abolition of Capital Punishment.

2. Resolved, That as Massachusetts can never take the lead in adopting this great Reform, which has so long been advocated in her councils, that she should now be content to follow immediately the excellent example of her vounger sitter. r younger sister.
Resolved, That as fifteen States have

now enacted laws, that execution shall hereaf-er be confined to the Jail-yard, that it proves that the public mind is becoming awakened to the enormity of this mode of punishment, and will ultimately become entirely ashamed

of its infliction.

4. Resolved, That as we have many ar-4. Resolved, I hat as we have many ardent friends in Europe, that some more efficient measures be adopted that will lead to
a more hearty co-operation with them.
5. Resolved, That finds be procured to
prepare tracts on Prisons and on Capital Punishment, to circulate on the various rail-reads.
The following resolution was presented by:

The following resolution was presented by J. G. Whittier, and adopted:
Resolved, That a committee be named by this Society to present the subject of the abolition of Capital Punishment to the Legislature of Massachusetts now in session, and lature of Massachusetts now in session, and to ask a hearing before that body in behalf of the advocates of this measure.

The following persons were chosen to act as the above named committee, viz: R. Rantoul, Jr., J. A. Andrew, Geo. Bemis, W. Channing, C. Spear, H. I. Bowditch, C. Stetson, J. N. Buffum, and A. Walker. The following resolution was presented and

adopted:
Resolved, That as there is now in our own State, a brother-man under sentence of death, that a committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances, and report forthwith relative to the expediency of petitioning the Executive for a commutation of sentence.

Dr. H. I. Bowditch, C. Spear and J. G. Whiting the Executive for a commutation of sentence.

Whittier were appointed a committee to consider the case of Leander Thompson, they subsequently introduced a petition to the ecutive, asking for a commutation of his punishment. It was circulated in the meeting, and several hundred signatures were ob-

A committee to nominate a list of officers was chosen, and the following persons were elected for the ensuing year:

> PRESIDENT. ROBERT RANTOUL, JR.

VICE-PRESIDENTS, Ellis Gray Loring, Suffolk Co. Amssa Walker, Worcester. William A. White, Middlesez. Andrew Robeson, Bristol. John G. Whittier, Essex. Thomas Macey, Nantucket and Dukes.
George T. Davis, Franklin.
Jefferson Church, Hampden.
George W. Sterling, Berkshire.
E. K. Whitaker, Norfolk.
Seth Crowell, Barnstable.

SECRETARIES. Walter Channing, Charles Spear. STANDING COMMITTEE,

E. H. Chapin, Wendell Phillips, James T. Clarke, J. A. Andrew, Robert F. Wallcut, Caleb Stetson, Uriah Ritchie, George F. Bemis, Chas. K. Whipple, J. M. Spear, John W. Browne

The following resolutions were introduced and advocated by John Allen: Resolved, That Divine Justice is not vindictive and retributive, but protective and distributive.

Resolved, That causes of crime are inwrought in the very structure of present society; in the monopoly of the sources of wealth; in the incoherence and antagenism of the present social system.

The following r solutions were presented

C. Spear: Resolved, That an agent be sent forth by

this Society to labor throughout the length and breadth of this State.

Resolved, That subscriptions be at once taken up for this purpose.

Resolved, That a female society be at once

formed in this city, to labor for the criminal.

The meeting, through the day and evening, was unusually well attended, and was of a was unusually well attended, and was of a most deeply interesting character. It could not be otherwise, for it was addressed by Revs. Caleb Stetson, M. G. Thomas, A. P. Peabody, E. H. Chapin, Hosea Ballou, W. H. Channing, E. T. Taylor, and Hon. Robert Rantoul, Sen., Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jun., Amasa Walker, S. W. Wheeler, Wendell Phillips, C. Spear, J. M. Spear, J. C. Clure, John Allen, J. N. Buffum, E. K. Whitaker, W. Channing, and others.

W. Channing, and others.
All of the above named persons spoke in favor of our enterprise, with the exception of the Rev. E. T. Taylor, who proposed some queries. He was eloquently replied to by the President, Mr. Rantoul,

Mr. Dole of Boston made his annual speech in favor of the gallows. The meeting was open for the fullest and broadest discussion of the whole subject of the treatment of the criminal. Great good, it is believed, was

ADDRESS TO THE LADIES OF AMERICA The Christian ladies of America are earnestly call When the minds of the people are not distracted by foreign wars, and princes cannot give play to the combative spirits amongst their subjects, in the destruction of other nations, those spirits are discipline for a people—for it leads the actors to dwell on principles of government; and it is the rough discipline by which they are taught the folly of the destructive, and the value of the constructive principle of peace and association, in preference to war and the same properties of the widow, the fatherless and the houseless was for the widow, the fatherless and the houseless was for the widow, the fatherless and the houseless is not one to divide the daily morsel—if he even house, such is consumed at once, and he has nothing left to save the starving neighbors from dying at his door.

DWARD SEARCH.

borers on our roads, able-bodied men searcely clad, famishing with hunger, with despair in their once cheerful faces, staggering at their work, yet striving to earn the meal which is to keep life in them to earn another. misrepresentation, in a very small compass:—

Capital Punishment. It is high time that those who acknowledge a divine revelation, and believe that every righteous human law must be founded on God's law, to understand the position assumed by a class of Reformers, who are now seeking the passage, through our State Legislature, of an anti-capital punishment bill. Who are the men leading this movement? Lovers of the good of the growth almost to the last gaps, that not a particle of food is found in their contracted stomaseking the passage, through our State Legislature, ine-stricken family huddled together on their bundle of damp straw, with one or more corpsessionally among them, which the survivors have not strength.

in the train of famine, and unless some extraordi-nary aid can be obtained, Ireland must soon be-come one vast Luzar house of the dying and the

MARTHA D. COX, HARRIET SHULDHAM, ANNA MARIA GALBRAITH, ISABELLA SULLIVAN, ELLEN JAGOE.

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.

The most appalling accounts continue to reach us from unhappy Ireland. The famine is alarmingly and unprecedentedly severe, and the deaths, resulting from the want of food, are painfully on the increase. We entreat our readers' attention to the following shocking description of Skibbereen, and the surrounding district of West Carbery, in the county of Cork, premising, that it is only an aggravated epitome of the sufferings of the poor starving peasantry in other districts. It is by Mr. Cummins, a county magistrate, who thus writes to the Duke of Wellington:—

two resident gentlemen—Mr. Limrick and Mr. O'Callagan—the landlords being all non-resident. In this parish, as well as the adjoining—Kilcoe and to give the instance of one townland which I visited, as an example of the state of the entire coast district, I shall state simply what I there saw. It is situate on the eastern side of Castlehaven harbor, and is named South Reen, in the parish of Myross. Being aware that I should have to witness frightful hunger, I provided myself with as much bread as five men could carry, and on reaching the spot, I was surprised to find the wretched hamlet apparently deserted. I entered some of the hovels to accretiant the cause, and the scenes that presented themselves were such as no toogue or pen can convey the slightest idea of. In the the hovels to ascertain the cause, and the scenes that presented themselves were such as no tongue or pen can convey the slightest idea of. In the first, six famished and ghastly skeletons, to all appearance dead, were huddled in a corner on some filthy straw, their sole covering what seemed a ranged horse cloth, their wretched legs hanging about, naked above the knees. I approached in horror, and found, by a low moaning, they were alive—they were in fever, four children, a woman, and what had once been a man. It is impossible to go through the detail; suffice it to say, that, in a few minutes, I was surrounded by at least 200 of such phantoms—such frightful spectres as no words can and permit their remaining within doors. The seconds companies of Sheekin and The seconds companies and appears the islands of Sheekin and minutes, I was surrounded by at least 200 of such phantoms—such frightful spectres as no words can describe. By far the greater number were delirious, either from famine or from fevet. Their demoniac yells are still ringing in my ears, and their horrible images are fixed upon my brain. My heart sickens at the recital, but I must go on.

'In another case, decency would forbid what follows, but it must be told. My clothes were nearly

torn off in my endeavor to escape from the throng of pestilence around, when my neckcloth was seized from behind by a grip which compelled me

'A mother, herself in fever, was seen the same day to drag out the corpse of her child, a girlabout twelve, perfectly naked, and leave it half covered with stones. In another house, within 500 yards of the cavalry station at Skibbereen, the Dispensary Doctor found seven wretches lying, analie to move under the same cloak. One had been dead many hours, but the others were unable to move either them selves or the corpse.'

A letter from Bantry contains the following ap-

alling details :-' Within the last ten days, the Rev. Messra. Freeman and Begley have attended the dying beds of from fifty to sixty persons. It is their decided and unqualified conviction that out of that number there are not at present one-third of those individuals existing. There is an important and melancholy reflection attached to the consideration of this fact, reflection attached to the consideration of this fact, that those deaths are not, in the great majority of cases, either the result of infirmity, confirmed discusse, or old age, but proceeded from exhaustion, consequent upon continued want of food. Another painful source of mortality amongst the laborers cumployed by Government is the insufficiency of clothing, the principal portion of which has been long since confided to the pawnbroker, or sold to the most available purchaser. The condition of the people, in this part of the country, is such that their immediate friends hardly recognize them, as the Rev. Mr. Freeman observed, 'so strong a metamorphosis has been effected, that, in some instances, the Catholic clergy—their constant attendants in every change and vicissitude—find it difficult, if

ceived by the Committee from persons of known respectability, will suffice to prove that a painful necessity exists for making this public appeal:

I plead not want; no, gentlemen, I plead starva-tion—a plea that involves life or death. Many have died, many more are dying, and unless immediate relief he procured, what must inevitably be the result? Dyseinery his for some time prevailed, and I regret to say, that typhus ferer is making rapid strides among those suffering creature.

rides among those suffering creatures.'
'There is a uniformity of wretchedness in the parishes along the sea coast. On the list of at utely destitute persons, I have at this moment 13 and to meet this mass of want, there is only em-ployment given to seventy-five men upon the pub-lic works.*

densed from the provincial journals received to-day, had been a soft myrtle. What would a bale of the cotton not do, when a small quantity (stuffed into a deaths from shrvation in the western counties. Emigration is still in progress from the port of Sligo, even in the depth of a most severe winter!

In one of the subjoined extracts, it is restrictly. Sigo, even in the depth of a most severe winter! In one of the subjoined extracts, it is stated that more than three thousand persons have left that port for America since October last. All accounts concur in stating that great numbers of small farmers—as many, at least, as can scrape up the means—are making arrangements to emigrate early in with collections, and will probably increase the sum very march. -are making arrangements to emigrate early in spring by the many vessels which are expected to return to America, after discharging their eargoes of Indian meal.'

with collections, and will probably increase the sus very much.

The Tagus steamer, on her last voyage from Lisbon, baving run short of coals, had to sacrifice to the de-

The reporter of the Cork Constitution, who has west of Ireland, gives the following awful picture of that district:-

picture of that district:—

DUNMANWAY, Monday night, 12 o'clock.—At ten o'clock this night, I arrived here from Ballydeholt, and I now attempt to give you a few of the horrible details, and of some scenes which I learned and witnessed here. My heart is sick from the misery around me. Description is unavailing.

Entering the town of Dunmanway on Sunday, I met four corpses going to Fanlabos grave-yard. The first was carried on two sticks or wattles borne by men; it was followed by about a dozen people.

The first was carried on two sticks or wattles borne by men; it was followed by about a dozen people. The next was the body of a child carried in a coffin on a man's back, attended by no other person. The next was on a cart, followed by about twenty persons; and the fourth was on a butt, driven by a woman-no one else in attendance. In fact, funerals are now of such hourly occurrence, that few have heart to attend them.

In Skibberdeen, no one can speak to you on any In Skinderheen, no one can speak to you on any subject but that of the destruction of human life. Men are all day digging graves in the burying places, and all the carpenters and cartwrights are at work day and night, not excepting Sunday; still they cannot meet the demands made upon them for the roughest coffins. On leaving Skibberdeen this morning. I was accossed by a policemen who for the roughest coffins. On leaving Skibberdeen this morning, I was accessed by a policeman, who said that his time and that of the other men in the service in the town was occupied in raising subscriptions to purchase coffins for those dying of stratation, and that it could not be continued, as the people were drained of money. On Saturday, he gave an order for seven coffins, being all he been abolished by the government.

Pever and other deadly diseases have followed in the train of famine, and unless some extraordistry aid can be obtained, Ireland must soon become one vast Luzar house of the dying and the ad.

Dummanway, County of Cork, Ireland, Decement 28, 1846.

real.

Leaving Skibberdeeu, I had to pass alongside Abbeystowry grave-yard, where I saw two new coffins containing corpses, and a man digging a grave in which to lay them. There was no other

prave in which to lay them. There was no other person present.

But the greatest misery—if under such circumstances there could be comparison—was reserved for me at Ballydehob. Here they are in a deplorable state—dying in all directions. No longer can they be called the finest peasantry in the world—indeed, they are but skeletons. On entering the town, you are surrounded by famishing creatures, from whom it is almost impossible to escape—every one of them has a more distressing tale of destitution than the other. tion than the other.

Here I heard horrible details of the neighborin

parishes—the parish of Skull adjoining, which catends to the sea coast. It contains 37,922 acres, and has a population of 18,000. Here there are but two resident gentlemen—Mr. Limrick and Mr. O'Callagan—the landlords being all non-resident.

and permit their remaining within doors.'

The accounts from the islands of Sherkin and

Cape Clear are beyond description.

DEATHS OF A MOTHER AND THREE CHILDREN. An inquest was held at Corbestown, in this county (midway between this city and Castleconner) on view of the bodies of four individuals, foundrowned in a dyke on the town lands of Webbs borough, on Sunday last It appeared from the evidence at the inquest, that the mother and three children had been in that neighborhood for some sezzel from behind by a grip which compelled me to turn. I found myself grasped by a woman with an infant, apparently just born, in her arms, and the remains of a filthy suck across her loins—the bodies presented a truly heart-rending spectacle, partially covered with filthy rags saturated with morning, the police opened a house on the adjoining lands, which was observed shut for many days, and two frozen corpses were found, lying upon the mud floor, half devoured by the rats.

'A mother, herself in fevar, was seen the same that they were in a state of bunger hardering on the partially covered with filthy rags saturated with her three children's deaths were caused by drowning; and we find, from the post mortem examination made by Dr. Gwyder on two of the bodies, that they were in a state of bunger hardering on the same that they were in a state of bunger hardering on the same that they were in a state of bunger hardering on the same that they were in a state of bunger hardering on the same that they were in a state of the partially covered with filthy rags saturated with sole covering the partially covered with filthy rags saturated with sole covering the partially covered with filthy rags saturated with partially covered with filthy rags saturated with sole covering the partially covered with filthy rags saturated with sole covering the partially covered with filthy rags saturated with sole covering the partially covered with filthy rags saturated with sole covering the partially covered with filthy rags saturated with sole covering the partially covered with filthy rags saturated with sole covering the partially covered with filthy rags saturated with sole covering the partially covered with filthy rags saturated with sole covering the partially covered with filthy rags saturated with sole covering the partially covered with filthy rags saturated with sole covering the partially covered with filthy rags saturated with sole covered with filthy rags saturated with sole covered with filthy rags saturated with so that they were in a state of hunger bordering on starvation, but how the bodies came into the dyke of water, whether by accident, or design on the part of the mother, we have no evidence to show.' -Kilkenny paper.

Births and Deaths in New Orleans.—We have been politely furnished with the following statement of the births and deaths recorded in New Orleans, for the last year. We give it with the remark that it is evidently an approximation to the truth, particularly, with respect to the colored population, who must evidently neglect the duty prescribed by law:

Births of white children in 1246,

Deaths " "124

Deaths " " "
Births of colored children, "
Deaths " " "
-N. O. Bee, Jan. 12th.

in every change and vicissitude-find it difficult, if night, and were aroused by the screams of a part of not impossible, to recollect their parishioners from personal appearance."

The Irish Relief Committee publish the following:

'A few extracts from the hundreds of letters re
'A few extracts from the hundreds of letters re-

Ship Garrick .- The New York and Liverpool packet eived by the Committee from persons of known espectability, will suffice to prove that a painful eccessity exists for making this public appeal:

11 see from day to day, men, women, and chil12 see from day to day, men, women, and chil13 see from day to day, men, women, and chil14 see from day to day, men, women, and chil15 see from day to day, men, women, and chil16 see from day to day, men, women, and chil17 see from day to day, men, women, and chil18 see from day to day, men, women, and chil19 see from day to day, men, women, and chil19 see from day to day, men, women, and chil19 see from day to day, men, women, and chil19 see from day to day, men, women, and chil19 see from day to day, men, women, and chil19 see from day to day, men, women, and chil19 see from day to day, men, women, and chil19 see from day to day, men, women, and chil19 see from day to day, men, women, and chil19 see from day to day, men, women, and chil19 see from day to day, men, women, and chil19 see from day to day, men, women, and children, who, two months ago, were in health and been sent down to her from New Lork. She massingers, now reduced to living skeletons, pining to death.'

360 steerage passengers—12 of them died on the passage, and one female aged 17, died from exposure, after the ship struck the beach. [The Garrick has been got off with very little damage.]

The citizens of Detroit have contributed \$800 in wood, for gratuitous distribution among the indigent. The New England Society headed the list with \$50.

Frightful Slaughter .- It is stated in the Paris journals, that the British Government has lately reployment given to seventy-five men upon the public works."

'Thirty deaths in this week!!!—Fever Hospital overflowing—many of these died on coming into hospital after getting food—one poor fellow dropped in the hall.'

In Bantry, a dozen persons died last week of starvation. In Cork workhouse, seventy-four paupers died last week.

pers died last week.

Other pictures, equally aggravated, might be multiplied. The small farmers are beginning to rock-blasting by gun-cotton, in the quarry behind the neigrate. A correspondent of the Morning Chronicle says:—

'The details of destitution, which I have control of the provincial journals received to-day.

The details of destitution, which I have control of the provincial journals received to-day.

having run short of coals, had to sacrifice to the de-vouring element two tons of chestnuts, part of her cargo, to keep up the steam.

A gentleman named Thomas Davis was instantly killed at the Mt. Savage Iron Works, on Wednesday last, by being carght in the large fly-wheel of the rolling mill.

The State of Florida has repudiated its late motto. Let us alone, and substituted, 'In God is our

Commissioned.-The Boston Post states that Hor Caleb Cushing was qualified and received his commission as Colonel of the Massachusetts regiment of volunteers on Wednesday.

IMPORTANT WORK. Just Published, and for sale at the Anti-Mesery Of.

Just Publishen, fice, 21 Cornhall,
THE CHURCH AS IT 18; et, the Peden,
Hope of Slavery. By Parker Pillabury, Pon
January 2 A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—The first furing ound, may be obtained by applying at 21 Cortain.

Jan. 29.

Abdominal Supporters. NEW-ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER
CONTINUES to manufacture all the various of proved TRUSSES at his old stand, No. 264, extrast when the same based on the standard based on the same building, he can be seen the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen the nearly the whole of the time, day or evening to has more room and better conveniences for the Trashusiness than any other person engaged in it in the city or any other. city or any other.

ALSO—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapse D

ALSO—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus Uni; Suppensary Exp. Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled Shors for effort offers of the Trusses repaired at one hour's active, as often times made to answer as well as active, as subscriber baving worn a Truss himself for the last twenty five years, and fitted so many for the last twenty five years, and fitted so many for the last twenty five years, and fitted so many for the last transport of the sound of

Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to care low with one that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporter, w
Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE B.
FOSTER, who has had ten years experience a ta-

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston. From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.

Having had occasion to observe, that some penus afflicted with Hernia, have suffered much from its want of skilful workmen in accommodating Trust to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pinuto inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. Frour to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation diswork, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquained with the manufacture of these instruments ad in ed with the manufacture of these instruments using genious in accommodating them to the variety of use which occur. I feel myself called upon to reconsed him to my professional brether, and to the public as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to the important articles. JOHN C. WARREN, M.D.

From Dr Robbins, Rothery, Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, Since the death of Mr. John Berth, I have use, in preference to all other Trusses, those made by Mr. F. Foster of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, Mr. From Dr. Green, Beston.

I have sent many persons to be fitted with Truss and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, at he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their spiceation.

cation.

The benefit of such instruments is often log in The benefit of such instruments is often late consequence of their imperfect construction, acfine neglect in properly fitting them; on this scand, am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, and fidently believing that he will give them a good to cle, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

Boston, April 27, 18ff.

The undersigned is familiar with the shifty d'k

J. F. Foster, to manufacture Trusses, the runs
kinds of supporters and other apparatus requisity
invalids, and fully believes that the character d'a

work will favorably compare with that J. V. C. SMITH, Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Joseph

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL

SURGERY. TEETH AT COST, UNTIL MARCH 1, 1801 Office, No. 266, opposite No. 307, Washingtons, corner of Avon Place, Boston.

POR the purpose of introducing more extenses in many important respects, an entire seem of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on the the merits of which, it is confidently believed, will found to greatly exceed the usual method of proving them, the subscriber has been induced to observe terms, for a limited time, as will not only give to the manufacture of the control of the c public generally an opportunity of testing to nity for the poorer classes, whose means are ted to pay the usual price demanded. The new price is not only applicable to small case of two more teeth, but is peculiarly and especially stay to whole or half sets, where the alreolar or date. cases, it will be readily seen by an the jaw, that carred work in blocks, pr ly for each case, is necessary, for resto has been removed by asorption, and for ness. The difficulties to be overcome in half sets, so far as the proper form is core thus fully met by this mode, and it is not por accomplish it so fully by any other means want of this ingeniou-ly wrought block-work edy the effects above referred to, that so not the set of the set o unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in especially in whole and half sets. tage of carved work, and one of great uport
as its cleanliness. Unless the tech are me
fit the plate in the most perfect manner, the fi
cles of masticated food, with the liquon of the
will, as a matter of course, pass between a
and the plate; and being retained there a and the plate; and being retain it being impossible to remove them, become offensive and taint the breath. wantage of paramount importance which work has over that of single teeth, is its ? work has over that of single teeth, is a pre-culation. Each tooth should meet its opposi-most exact meaner of maticating foed; of the whole work will prove a source of coin-noyance, by its instability, falling down ads-conveniences only known to those who has them. There are other advantages in the a-work that can only be understood and appre-an examination of the specimens that may be a termination of the specimens that may be the subscriber's office—which the public are fully invited to examine for themselves. He sist of whole and half sets; and a variety of smaller magnitude, where great difficulty is smaller magnitude, where great difficulty tion is to be overcome. They cannot ful admiration from all who are pleased with the tations of nature, and would inspire a conficu-their merits that the wearing of them sould in strengthen.

TERMS.

Up to March 1, 1847, the following to be strictly observed for all cases of plate wo a single tooth to a whole set, viz: when a fit ish of the work are produced to the satisfact ish of the work are produced to the charge person for whom they are made, the simply the cost of the materials seed in tion, which will be less than one half it y paid; and after wearing them six act satisfaction is not given, the tech a urned, and the amount paid for them will ted. Old plate work that has been sorn in the same of t

Aug. 6m 28.

AGENTS FOR THE LIBERATO NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Leonard Chase, Mills
VERMONT.—Rowland T. Robinson, North

MASSACHUSETTS .- Milton Bonney, Lowelly

MASSACHUSETTI — Milton Bonney, Levelling Massachusetti — Merrimath phia; Joseph Fulton, Penningienti.
Onio.—Loi Holmes, Calumbians. John Cox. Homorton;

THE LIBER PUBLISHED EVERY ANTI-BLAVEY OFFICE RT F. WALLCUT,

emittance are to be the pecuniary concern ected, (post paid,) to the copies will be sent to payment be forwarded ESTISEMENTS making three times for 75 ets., Committee .- FRANC RING, EDWEND QUINCY,

L PRILLIPS. [This confor the financial econom LLOYD GARRISO

OL. XVII.-UGE OF OPP From an Ohio pa

MOCRACY OF HAM SLAVERY IN O indebted to Mr. E. C se, for a copy of Mr. to the Emigration and Culattoes and Quadroon arroduced into the Senate introduced into the Senat first section provides for of both classes by the reurn of the births, mar-round makes it the duty of in, on learning that any within the township to re-sisten nation, to designed. rithin the township to in tition notice to depart, a ten days, a warrent is to to remove him to the plar it tean be ascertained, a lace without the State, third and fourth section was following, to wit:

That if any black, aving been once removed to cause the service or quadroon, TO BE SALE FOR THE 4. A constable on receiv forthwith advertise such r, and for the same time he i

TISE THE SALE OF PROP. duty of the constant ace in the notice specific so of such black, mulattor riod of six months to the ill give to the purchaser, am bid, a centricate of am bid, a CENTIFICATE or creaser shall be entitled black, mulattoe or quadroo onthe, and at the end of we seeh black, mulattoe or ato, and pay to him or a; and the constable she order, together with his pit township clerk, who she hook of registry aforesaid township clerk, who she hook of registry aforesaid noe or quadroon shall again it is the same proceedings of the term of service

5. Provides for the paser, in care of abuse, c. 6. Enacts that the m

sales is to be paid into the c. 9. Provides a penalty of the requirements of this ng the requirements of this passage, unless a majority e township shall, at the determine to the contrary. REASONS FOR THE BL e Ohio Press, the organ

da, at Columbus, has put I he Black Laws, and reas t by the early Legislators ten! and give ear, O, Earth ey enact the black laws, i ate the free negroes a e South, for the purpose of clause of the Constitution what against slavery and involun agoinst slovery and involun-le past be any criterion by future, unless the people of msdves separated from the led beings, we shall be force to keep them from destroyin

NEW HAMPSHIRE DI

It is very questionable he y engage in the political disc the country from time to their boly calling. We appr politicians, to say the more especially THE S OF THE PLANT E UNDISTURBED POSS HE WILMOT PROVISO

The North is opposed to the ritory in which Slavery is ritory in which Slavery is cision would have been react mly maintained in legislation with the full consent of aveloding States, had it not us and TREASONABLE move olitionists. Evil, and only ev boldionists. Evil, and only evaluate for the severy thing to which they has required the united put al South to restrain the mas of the slaveholder and the alave, aff of accomplishment has in and they are known too well stong ment and all they are known too well stong ment and they are known too well stong ment and they are known too well stong ment and they are known too. rong moral anti-slavery sentu an people is beginning to flow sels, which it filled before it raft and folly of fanaticism.—]

IMPOSSIBLE TO ENSI MPOSSIBLE TO ENSI.

One of your general rule
and selling men, women and
tentien to elevate them. Bu
sell slaves with an intention to
ever heard of enslaving a sfree that can be enslaved. T
Mr. Wesley against the Af
which free persons were bou
of. It was among the genera
dist societies of this country.
Church. Yet it has never t
bid the transfer of one slave
another.'

From the West DECLARA Of the Liberty Association of ciples and Position of

Whereas the enemies of Whereas the enemies of large, in times past, misreps and principles of the Abolis are placed in a false light be called upon now, as we have to define our position nnew, timents held by us and the affirmatively and negative Church and the political which we do as follows:

1. We reject as untrue the dogma of the so-called an abolitionists,—that the

bolitionists,—that the ion of the slave is in the rican Churchee, and in the grant Churchee, and in the 2. We believe that clay y sustained by the potitic and because the other politic their efforts for the removing the properties of the properties. for its perpetuity, that the compelld in form themse party, for the abelition of